

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 907—VOL. XXIII.]

London, Saturday, January 8, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.

AURIFEROUS ESTATE, IN AUSTRALIA, IN THE VICINITY OF THE  
CELEBRATED OPHIR GOLD DIGGINGS.

MESSRS. HOGGART, NORTON, AND TRIST, have received instructions from W. C. Wentworth, Esq., Member for the city of Sydney, to OFFER FOR SALE, at the AUCTION MART, London, on Friday, Jan. 14, in lots (unless previously sold by private contract), an important and very valuable FREE-HOLD ESTATE, in Australia, held under grant from the Crown, and situate adjoining the well-known mine of the Wentworth Gold Field Company, on the road from Bathurst to Wellington. It comprises 857 acres of land, believed to be highly auriferous, and possesses a frontage of nearly two miles to the Frederick Valley Creek, which separates it from the Wentworth Gold Fields, out of the bed and banks of which large quantities of gold have already been dug, and in the immediate vicinity of which a ledge of surprisingly rich auriferous ironstone has been discovered, considered by many equal in wealth to the vein of the Great Nugget Mining Company. As the yield of this district may be considered fully to equal that of the well-known Mount Alexander (evidenced by the number of persons now engaged in digging), and the mineral wealth of the locality is confirmed by the reports of the Government Geological Surveyor, the property is well worthy the attention of public companies and capitalists. Assays of the ironstone by J. A. Phillips, Esq., showing a value of from £60 per ton to £12,000 per ton, together with samples, may be seen at Messrs. Robins and Parker's office, 29, Threadneedle-street, and further particulars had of Thomas Browning, Esq., solicitor, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street; and of Messrs. Hoggar, Norton, and Trist, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

IN AUSTRALIA—IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATE OF NEARLY 2000 ACRES, WITHIN SIX MILES OF THE FLOURISHING AND RAPIDLY-INCREASING CITY OF MELBOURNE.

MESRS. HOGGART, NORTON, AND TRIST have received instructions from J. F. Leslie Foster, Esq., to offer for SALE, at the MART, London, on Friday, January 28, at Twelve in a lot, an exceedingly valuable ESTATE, known as the SPRINGS, comprising 1562 acres of excellent land, with a residence, farm outbuildings, roadside inn, and other buildings thereon, principally within a ring fence, and beautifully situated in the city of Bourke, about six miles from Melbourne, between the townships of Kallid and Broad Meadows. This most important property is bounded on the west for about a mile and a half by the Deep Creek; it is intersected by good Government roads, leading through adjoining estates to Melbourne; and is sub-divided into farms, varying in extent from about 30 to 250 acres; and possession of the whole may be had in a few years, when it is conveniently calculated, from the tide of emigration which has set in towards this highly favoured part of Australia, and the astounding quantity of gold now being discovered in the district, combined with the prospect that in a very short period a railway from Melbourne to the celebrated Mount Alexander will run through a portion of the property, already the high road to those valuable and well-known rich gold diggings, that this estate will be immensely increased in value. The Governor of the colony has moreover stated in his despatches that gold has been found within a very few miles of this property, and although the proprietor does not put the estate forward as being auriferous, it is still almost impossible to over-estimate the advantages and profit which a purchaser will ultimately derive (as gold flows into the hands of private individuals and speculators, and as the resources of the colony become fully developed) by sub-dividing this estate into numerous plots for building and accommodation purposes, to meet the urgent demands of an increasing population, for small investments, near to a rapidly improving city like Melbourne, the population of which is now estimated at 40,000 inhabitants, where building plots, even at the present time, have realised at the rate of upwards of £300 per foot, and suburban land at the rate of £5000 per acre.

Particulars may be had of Edward Whitaker, Esq., solicitor, 12, Lincoln's Inn-fields; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Hoggart, Norton, and Trist, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

TO IRONMASTERS, MINERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

M. R. W. KIRK very respectfully announces that he has been honoured with instructions from the directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to prepare for SALE BY AUCTION, about the beginning of Feb. next, all those two or pair magnificent HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, 120-horse power each; and three BOILERS, MOUNTINGS, &c., &c., which were erected, at a great cost, for the purpose of drawing the train up the inclined-plane from Hunt's Bank to Miles Platting, only worked about 12 months, and now rendered in disuse in consequence of the locomotive engines being made much more powerful than heretofore. The following are the dimensions of engines and boilers:—Bore of engine cylinders, each 35 in.; length of stroke, 5 ft.; boilers, which are manufactured of the best Low Moor  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. plates, are 33 ft. long, and 6 ft. 8 in. diameter, with junction and safety-valves, and all complete.

Further particulars in future papers; or at the office of the auctioneer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

Glamorganshire.—To be SOLD, by AUCTION, at the Bush Inn, Swansea, on Saturday, the 5th February, 1853 (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which notice will be given), subject to conditions of sale which will be then and there produced, all that

FREEHOLD FARM CALLED YSTRAD ISSA FARM, with all the veins of bituminous and other coal, and all other mines and minerals thereunder, situated about four miles from Swansea, in the several parishes of Swansea and Loughor, Glamorganshire, and about 500 yards from the line of the South Wales Railway. The farm comprises a good farm-house and productive gardens, extensive agricultural buildings, and about 112 acres 0 rods 39 poles of arable meadow and pasture land. The River Llan, abounding with trout, salmon, &c., runs through and skirts part of the land.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Robert Evans, Esq., Lonlas, Neath; or Messrs. Llewellyn and Randall, solicitors, Neath.

LEAD MINE FOR SALE, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of a valuable LEAD MINE, in the parish of EDMONDLEYERS, County of DURHAM, held under the Dean and Chapter of Durham at a moderate royalty, payable in ore at the mine, adjoining the Derwent Mines, near a good road, and about three miles from the depth of Wear Valley Railway. A good whim-shaft has been sunk 30 fathoms, and cross-cuts made to two veins, both in the course of working, and approaching to an intersection on the west, where an increase of ore may be expected. Other veins run into the sett from the Derwent Mines, and also from Mr. Beaumont's Rookhope Mine. The lead contains a good portion of silver, and the mine may be wrought at a moderate expense, being free from water, though there is quite sufficient at the surface for washing the produce, and other purposes.

Further particulars may be had by applying to Mr. William Forster, mine agent, Houghton-le-Side, Darlington, who will attend parties who may be desirous of inspecting the mine.—January 4, 1853.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD OR LEASEHOLD ESTATES AND COLLIERIES, known as THE MIDDLE AMMAN MINERAL PROPERTY, in the parish of Bettws and Llandilo-fawr, Carmarthenshire, and on the confines of Glamorganshire.

This property is situated on the northern crop of the mineral basin of South Wales, and has a locomotive railway communicating with a sea-port town passing through it. It possesses advantages for the manufacture of iron superior to most of the iron-works of South Wales, among which is the extreme regularity of the stratification; and by estimates made some time since, these mineral grounds are calculated to contain a vast quantity of coal and iron-stone. For compactness and convenience, it is completely enclosed.

There is a good supply of water, and a considerable part of the property is thoroughly opened by long and substantial adits and levels (with suitable air shafts), which lay dry large quantities of coal, iron-stone, and fire-clay.

Coal is now worked extensively from this property, and delivered by adits communicating with the main railway, and shipped to sea. Several veins of coal, in addition to those already set, are now ready for being worked, and delivered by adits communicating with the main railway.

Limestone can be obtained at a moderate price.

There are extensive tracts of mine already opened for working, both by adits and pitch work.

The outlay has been very large, and the property abounds with many conveniences and advantages for carrying on extensive works.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Edward Strick, solicitor, Swansea; or to Mr. F. Poole, jun., West-park, Bristol.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—TO COAL MASTERS, IRON MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS—FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

BLOXWICH COLLIERY, NEAR WALSALL.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the BLOXWICH COLLIERY ESTATE, NEAR WALSALL, comprising upwards of 60 acres, and with the following mines remaining to be gotten:

Heathen coal, about 48 acres.

Brownstone, about 39 "

Yard coal, about 39 "

Bottom coal and whitestone 57 "

There is a powerful PUMPING ENGINE, and FOUR WINDING ENGINES, with BRICK ENGINE-HOUSES, &c., which, with the ROPES and CHAINS, RAILS, PIT-FRAMES, and GENERAL COLLIERY STOCK, are to be taken at a valuation, and which form a sufficient plant to bring the mines at once into the market at a very little expense. There is an excellent MINE OF BRICK CLAY upon the property, good OFFICES, &c., and 31 substantially erected WORKMEN'S COTTAGES. The Wyrley and Essington Canal passes through the property, and it is also intersected by the projected line of the Shropshire and Staffordshire Mineral Railway.

Mr. Thomas Cooper, at the colliery, will point out the same; and for price and further particulars, apply to Mr. William Murray, solicitor, London-street, Fenchurch-street, London; Mr. John Harward, solicitor, or Messrs. Gates and Perrins, bad agents and auctioneers, Stourbridge.

M. R. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

M. R. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. CROFTS' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale.—Dividend Mines pay from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

DIVIDEND MINES.—Rix Hill, Linacre, South Cadron, Trevisey and Barror, Spears Consols, West Providence, Bedford United, Merlin, Wheal Golden, South Tamar, Alfred Consols, and Colbre.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.—North British Australasian, Great Wheal Badmin, Creb, Okel Tor, North Towy, Bell and Lanarth, Devon, Kapunda, North Wheal Trelawny.

Mr. CROFTS has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to BUY or SELL in such SHARES and MINES as are there dealt in, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange Brokers, and Mr. CROFTS also transacts business in all British and Foreign Railways.

\* Mr. CROFTS begs to call the attention of his friends to COLONIAL GOLD, NOUVEAU MONDE, PORT PHILIP, and WEST MARIPOSA GOLD MINING SHARES, which he still considers susceptible of a large advance in price. The yield of Gold, both in Australia and California, upon which the success of these undertakings is based, in connection with ample capital and good management, both here and at the mines, being of the most astounding magnitude. Closing prices this day:—Colonial Gold,  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; Nouveau Monde,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; Port Philip,  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent.; West Mariposa,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers.—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

Dated Friday, Jan. 7, 1853, No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

M. R. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT, 33, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years).

Begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general list of the Mining Journal, and is in a position to TRANACT BUSINESS in any mines quoted in that list. Mr. LANE will furnish a list with latest prices on application.

M. R. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 23, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, and 23, NEW BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

MR. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Aqua Fria	Leeds Town Consols	Trevena	West Providence
Alfred Consols	Levant	Trelusbach	Wheal Seton
Allt-y-Crib	Liberty	Trumpet Consols	Trecroft
Anglo-Californian	Linacre	Twywardreath	East Darren
Balmoral	Marke Valley	Tywarderne	Wheal Margaret
Bedford United	Mary Ann	Uttley Consols	Treviskey
Bell and Lanarth	Merlin	United Mines (Tavist.)	
Bleton Consols.	Michell	United Mines (Gwen.)	
Black Crag	Molland	Vernon	
Bottom Consols	Monarch Gold	Wellington	North Damsel
Boscombe Downs	Mostyn	West Abraham	Wheal Grenville
Brewer	Nansegellan	West Alfred Consols	North Vale of Towy
Britannia Gold & Copper	Nant-y-Car	West Cadron	Wheal Neptune
Burra Burna (Australia)	Neptune	West Darlington	
Callington	North Levant	West Ding Dong	
Caradon Wood	North Frances	West Stray Park	
Cathedral	North Basset	West Bemix	
Carvannal	North Pool	West Providence	
Castle Dinas	North Roskar	West Russell	
Carn Brea	North Stafford, Coal	West Treasury	
Clypse Consols	North Wheal Trelawny	West Trethellan	
Clive	Orsford	Wheal Buller	
Conduffrow	Pendarves and St. Aubyn	Wheal Cane	
Cook's Kitchen	Silver Valley	Wheal Catherine	
Croddoe Moor	Sourton Consols	Wheal Clifford	
Cubert	South Frances	Wheal Golden	
Darren	South Cadron	Wheal Ellen (Bream)	
Devon Burr Burra	South Condar	Wheal Enys (Wendron)	
Devon and Courtney	South Cudronrow	Wheal Fanny	
Devon Consols North	Sidney Godolphin	Wheal Fawr	
Devon Great Consols	St. Agnes Beacon	Wheal Fortune (Bream)	
Dolcoath	St. Aubyn and Grylls	Wheal Kitty	
Duke of Cornwall	St. Day United	Wheal Langford	
East Alfred Consols	St. Ives Consols	Wheal Lovell	
East Black Craig	South of Scotland	Wheal Russell	
East Halamanning	South Wh. Bassett	Wheal Samson	
East Margaret	South Carn Brea	Wheal Squire	
East Pool	Spears Consols	Wheal Surprise	
East Seton and Maude	Stray Park	Wheal Trebarvah	
East Tamar	Tamar Consols	Wheal Tremayne	
East Wheal Russell	Tees Side	Wheal Tryphena	
Eggle Lice	Tincroft	Wheal Seton	
Exmoor Eliza	Trebethan	Wheal Sydney	
Four Dargue (Cumberl.)	Trebell Consols	West Wheal Alfred	
Garreg Gonanessa	Trehane	West Wheal Frances	
Greamber and St. Aubyn	Trewhay	West Wheal Robins	
Great Beam	Wheal Trelawny	West Wheal Russell	
Great Sheba Consols	Wheal Trehidy	West Wheal Treasury	
Great Work	West Bassett	Tawton.	
Great Wheal Alfred	Wheal Fortane (South		
Great Wheal Badmin	Trebarvah	Wheal Gill	
Great Wheal Fortune	Trebell Consols	Wheal Langford	
Great Bryn Consols	Trehane	Wheal Lemon	
Kilbricken	Trewhay	Whitford	
Leeds and St. Aubyn		Wood Mine	

AND SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

J. J. REYNOLDS will furnish a LIST, with the LATEST PRICES, of DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, together with others of a speculative character, which promise ultimately to remunerate the capitalist, the former and latter under the most respectable management—most important point to be considered by persons disposed to invest, not only as regards the management, but especially in speculative mines, the responsibility of the parties with whom they embark as co-adventurers.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—Jan. 7, 1853.

TO BE LET, on LEASE, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, an IRON-WORKS, situated in an ANTHRACITE DISTRICT, in SOUTH WALES.

consisting of three blast-furnaces, with hot air stoves, mine kilns, blast engines, and four large boilers; together with a foundry and pattern shop, cranes, drying stoves, cupola, and all other necessary appurtenances, in thorough repair, capable of doing a large trade, and ready for immediate work.

Ironstone of first-rate quality can be wrought at a cheap rate from pits, levels, and pitches, which are in good working order, and capable of producing a large quantity.

A vein of good blackband has been also proved on the property, and can be cheaply worked, and labour is abundant.

Coal will be supplied by the lessors, on the furnace bank, at an agreed price.

The quality of the pig-iron stands very high, and commands the best price in the Staffordshire market.

The communication with the shipping port and South Wales Railway is by a canal, which passes through the works.

As minerals can be worked to a very large extent, additional furnaces might be erected; added to which, the site is well adapted for rolling-mills or tin-works, and charcoal can be obtained at a low rate.

For particulars, apply to Mr. T. S. Strick, land and mineral agent, Swansea.

M. R. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.

M. R. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

## Original Correspondence.

## PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Sir.—I have frequently noticed, in your esteemed Journal, expedients suggested whereby railway accidents, collisions especially, might be avoided, and thus effect for the community at large that desideratum conducive to safe travelling. Now, I have given the subject some consideration; and the result prompts me to suggest the following simple remedy, which, when applied, would not be designed to prevent collisions, but to render them perfectly innocuous. The contrivance I refer to cannot be condemned, either on account of its costliness or of its complicated parts; and for efficient agency in answering the end desired, I am sanguine enough to assert there can be no reason to doubt. "Habemus causa, et, we well now will, by repelling canons and mortal shot, cause their efforts to be comparatively harmless." And why not bags of wool (say, half a dozen), with circular ends, placed upon each other in a stand of gutter pencils, or any other material not inflexible, neutralise that destruction and damage resulting in a contact of train? I think the view of the engine-driver would be unobjectionable; still no doubt, by the exercise of a little sagacity, this inconvenience might be overruled. Let every train be provided with a van and rear guard of the description; and my firm conviction is, then no few of broken limbs, or of having your teeth knocked out by a hasty conflict with your fellow passenger, but that the convolution produced would be of a very grand kind, insomuch that it would scarcely be known whether an opposing train had assailed us or not. Should it be found necessary thereto, to augment the elasticity supplied, springs similar to those used for carriage bodies might be introduced behind the packages. Loss of life by the series of accidents so frequently occurring, and the public mind being more than ever impressed with the necessity of something being done, will, I trust, provide sufficient impetus to some influential railway manager to fairly test my suggestion. Chard, Jan. 4.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE.

Sir.—I perceive the eminent name of Musket attached to a communication in your last on this subject. I am not a mineralogist myself, and, therefore, not competent to give an opinion; but it must strike every one who compares the two ores, that there is a strong resemblance between the Wootz of India and the Northamptonshire iron-stone; and I trust that Mr. Musket will, for the sake of science, point out the mineralogical distinctions in something more than general terms. As I suppose alluvial formations are formed of the debris of older formation, I cannot see why, *a priori*, and admitting the Wootz are not to contain quartz, and to be from a primitive rock, the two ores should be set down as necessarily dissimilar; but if Mr. Musket has ascertained, as I understand him, that they differ, in so far as that the Northamptonshire ore contains no quartz or silica, then I believe all practical men will consider that, in this respect at least, the Northamptonshire stone has the advantage over the Indian ores, which do contain quartz.—AN INQUIRER: Jan. 3.

## MINING IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Sir.—On my way through the mountains from Machynlleth to Llanidloes, I was struck with a large and long embankment, impounding a most beautiful sheet of water for mining purposes, adjoining the main road. On inquiry, I found it to be for the Dylife Mines, to me previously unheard of. The scientific manner in which this work had been executed, induced me to look through the mines, where I found the people as busy as bees in a hive washing ore to an amazing extent, with first-rate machinery for pumping, drawing, crushing, &c., constituted of four water-wheels—one of 63 ft., one of 40 ft., one of 37 ft., and one of 24 ft. diameter, all mechanically executed, with their machinery, &c. On further inquiry, I was given to understand that about 20 cottages for workmen were in course of being built, and which I saw in progress, beautifully arranged, apparently with the view of giving the greatest possible comfort, combined with economy. On my tracing the source of the power for these fine wheels, I found another reservoir in progress, much more comprehensive than the power, with an embankment 54 ft. high, and 300 or 400 ft. wide at its base. This is a magnificent piece of work indeed. The embankment is now about complete; and the water will be shut up in it in a few days. Such a piece of work, with cottages, machinery, &c., would be creditable to even the largest town in the Kingdom; and how much more so to three or four individuals—Williams, Pugh, and Co., of the Dylife Mines. Such a spirited company deserves the greatest liberality from the lord (Sir Watkin Williams Wynn), who, no doubt, will reward such a party in a proper manner for such improvements on his property. Should this find insertion, I will try shortly to furnish you with a few other particulars of this and other neighbouring mines.—Jan. 5.

A TRAVELLER.

Sir.—It is nearly two years since I forwarded you a brief account of my journey through Derbyshire and Staffordshire. I then promised to send you a further account of my ramble through Wales, and I think what I have seen in my long tour will prove interesting to your readers. I am informed, and I believe from good authority, that the long-neglected mining properties near this place are about to be worked with spirit. The Mixon Mine, now taken by a wealthy Cornish company, formerly made large profits, the whole returns amounting to £36,000. The great Ecton Mine, which has made such immense profits, is about two miles from Mixon Mine, on the same channel of ground, and so is the New York and the Royley Mines, which are about three-quarters of a mile from Mixon Mine. I was informed by an old miner, yesterday, that at New York they had some very good work, and at one end it was worth 20/- per fathom. The other mine, Royley, is fully as good as these mines. I mean to visit them in rotation; and shall feel great interest if I am permitted to go through them, of which I make little doubt, as I understand the captains are liberal men and good miners—one, Captain Bonsal, is regarded as the first geologist in Staffordshire. I have reason to expect this gentleman can show me wonders in Ecton Mine, all of which I shall duly chronicle for the edification of your readers. WILLIAM WILLIAMS  
*Quiet Woman Inn, Leek, Dec. 30.*

## MODERN MINE BROKERS.

Sir.—A letter from a "Looker-on," in your last week's Journal, induces me to trespass on your columns, which I assuredly should not do, had I not known, and been fully convinced, that the object of that attack, Mr. J. R. Pike, is quite unworthy of the calumny attempted to be passed on him; and having known him, and transacted business with him some time, can speak of his integrity, and beg to express my conviction of his always transacting business for those who employ him to their perfect satisfaction. An attempt was not long since made, by the Mining Exchange, to publish a correct list of prices, that the public might be aware of the true value of mining property; I, therefore, hold that the practice of advertising shares is not bad in principle, although in this instance it failed, from being made to suit private interests; neither is it by any means an uncommon thing to withdraw shares—an improvement in a mine frequently enhancing their market value, in a few hours, 100 per cent. It is for the public to judge whether this is right or otherwise; but those who may trust him with their business, may rest assured that it is in the hands of an honest broker.—A MINING SHAREHOLDER: Redruth, Jan. 5.

## FALLACIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES.

Sir.—I perceive by Mr. F. S. Thomas's letter of the 30th November, previously announced, but only published in your last Journal, that the discussion on the above interesting subject, with a continuation of the *Comedy of Errors*, has been revived, and that Mr. Thomas has accepted the challenge of "Argus" (of Truro), previously given in reply to a letter under the signature of "Benevolus," in respect of the four mines therein alluded to, as those comprised in "Argus's" category, or parallel list of comparative value. It is, therefore, evident from Mr. Thomas's letter that he and "Benevolus" are avowedly one and the same individual; but, notwithstanding his present repugnance to anonymous writers, I beg leave to differ with him, in respect to his assertion that such publications are universally condemned. As regards myself, I feel bound in courtesy to acknowledge myself a debtor to him and "Benevolus" for a reply to the two several allusions, with which they have favoured me. I trust I shall have little difficulty in proving, to the satisfaction of your readers, that neither "Argus" (of Truro) or "An Englishman," had the remotest idea, or any concealed, much less allowed, intention, "to operate injuriously upon the property of others," as advanced by Mr. Thomas, and which, throughout the whole length and breadth of his elaborate epistle, he has totally failed to establish.

So far from being a party to any depreciation of Mr. Thomas's property, I must candidly confess that I have never taken cognizance of the existence of his four named mines—to wit, the Great Wheal Phoenix, the Great Tregone, the Wheal Samson, and the Hill Bridge; and without reference to "Argus's" parallel (which I have not at hand), I should express a doubt of their severally figuring in the comparison of value with their more fortunate neighbours. But be this as it may, I feel confident that your correspondent, "Argus," has not indulged in any invidious observations on these particular mining properties, and I must emphatically deny that "Argus" has been pleased to place them in his category, as worthy only of "the stag market," or that your other correspondent, under the signature of "An Englishman," has ever called upon either Mr. Thomas or "Benevolus" to defend his property against intended depreciation, and to prove the integrity and soundness of the constitution of the mining companies which he had originated. If Mr. Thomas, in replying to "Argus" and "An Englishman," had taken the trouble attentively to peruse their several communications, he ought not to have omitted to notice that each disclaimed personal knowledge of, or connection with, the other, and how he can imagine any allusion to himself, or his predilection for four mines, from the letter of "An Englishman," surpasses my conception. If he will again refer to that communication, he will find that "An Englishman" therein confined himself exclusively to a correspondent, under the signature of "A Shareholder" (in some unnamed mine), who had made a most invidious and scurrilous attack upon the integrity of "Argus," but under the erroneous supposition that he had discovered "Argus's" identity in that of an individual against whom he was anxious to discharge the venom of his malice. The reply of "An Englishman" was the natural consequence, and however severe those observations may have appeared to others not in the mystery of the subject, they were sufficiently justified by the occasion and the "animus" with which dictated the attack, and provoked the "rebut corteous." So far from the allusion of "stabbing in the back" applying either to "Argus" or an "Englishman," I would intimate to Mr. Thomas that neither touched upon private character or individual property. The self-imposed task of "Argus" was to maintain that which was real against the encroachments of fictitious value—that of "An Englishman" to arrest the hand that was about to cast the aspito of the Siberi at the breast of one already injured. How beautiful and applicable are the words of the immortal bard to the present purpose—

"He that takes from me my purse steals trash;  
    'Twas mine.—'tis his.

But he who filches from me my good name,  
    Robe me of that which not enricheth him,  
    But makes me poor indeed."

And in these conjoint premises will be found the true solution of the cause of dispute between the "Shareholder" and "An Englishman."

On the appearance of "Benevolus's" second letter, it was my intention to have demurred to his attempt to divest the "Mister Shareholder"—the knight of the bilious countenance of my creation—of those blushing honours which he now wears with such modest unassuming silence; and it would be with regret that I should notice any distinction in either "Benevolus" or his representative, to enact the part of Sancho Panza to my imaginary Don Quixote.

I would request your correspondent (Mr. Thomas) particularly to observe that I entered not into these lists of mining controversy as an attacking but as a defending party, without reference to mines or individuals, solely intent on protecting private character, and retaliating upon a presumed aggressor. His strictures on anonymous writers will, therefore, in no wise apply to me; but, generally speaking, I cannot agree with him that all communications upon mining matters should bear the signature of the individual. Were such the case, what writer, though of the most un-

deserving honour, would be disposed to canvass the merits or demerits of the most dubious projects, even to guard the public against the machinations of the designing?

In conclusion, I have only to remark, that so far from seeking protection under an anonymous signature, I shall always be ready to avow myself, and to make the cause honorable, or satisfaction for any unintentional wrong, to those who may have a just right to call for such explanation.—AN ENGLISHMAN: Dec. 29.

## MINERS TOOLS—CAST-STEEL BORERS.

Sir.—In reply to the remarks of Mr. T. Hall, Mine Agent, Castleton, Derbyshire, in the *Mining Journal* of the 25th ult., I would explain, that the borers which I have recently introduced into this district, are different from the cast-steel known to him and me twenty years ago. I have been engaged in manufacturing, working, and selling steel upwheels of forty years; during which time I have been continually endeavouring to produce a steel suitable for boring our various rocks. I found no difficulty in refining, bodying, and toughening cast-steel, so as to stand all the required severities in chiselling, turning, and boring, iron and steel (including chilled cast-iron rollers), to produce such a steel as would stand the irregularities in form and texture of the surface of our hardest capel and other rocks, the awkwardness of the holder and strike of the borer, and sometimes the unskillfulness of the smith (who might not be instructed to improve the shape of the bit as required for peculiar work)—viz., to increase or decrease the set, to thin them or keep them thick behind the shoulder, to give them more or less "cockspur," to harden them to a particular height, or temper them to a particular colour, or to cool them rapidly or slowly. Herein were some who had scarcely a right to expect, unless explained to the users of them, the use of such of the continuous causes of failure.—32 years ago, I introduced these borers into West Wheal Rose, in Perranzabuloe; and about the same time, and subsequently, into Higher Bol, East Wheal Charlotte, North Seal-Hole, and other mines in St. Agnes; into Botallack Mine, St. Just; and in 1839 I introduced them into the Cronklyn and Tigray Mines, County Wicklow. In each of these instances, when the making, hardening, and tempering, came into my own hands, or even under my immediate notice, nothing could answer better; but no sooner were they thrown by the miners, unconsiously into the smith, and the smith, for want of different arrangements with the agents, treated them in common with the borers bitten with blistered or shear steel (for sharpening which he received the usual price), and, therefore, only hammered the bit to an edge, and threw it into the trough to cool and harden, with the same heat, and to receive no tempering whatever, than the intended improvement was annulled; and if a remark on their peculiar properties reached the agents, it was, that they crippled at the corners, and either "flickered," or broke off in the holes; indeed, so coolly was this matter received by my mining friends, that for several years I had almost given the matter up. Finding, however, from time to time, how well cast-steel borers were answering in the German and other foreign mines; and considering the many scientific improvements of the age, and believing they would be favourably received again, I once more turned my attention to the subject. An improvement was suggested to me in the manufacture of the steel; and in 1851, I procured on a very clever mine agent (Captain Pill), to try the improved sort at Great St. George and Prudhoe Mines, in Perranzabuloe, and the result was, that the borers were not only better, but also more durable, and, therefore, only hammered the bit to an edge, and threw it into the trough to cool and harden, with the same heat, and to receive no tempering whatever, than the value I set upon them, and I might have received as much in dividends. When a boy, I was confidently told by an old man, after breaking down a few of his hedges to make a highway for my pony, "It is never too late to do well, and never too soon to begin." The truth is, however, that the practice is not profitable. In this case, I would propose to my brother-shareholders to come forward with a shilling a share subscription, after the manner of the modern and present age, with suitable compliments, to our "Nunes" once a month, and exhort him, that, as a good mining Christian, he would monthly pen his lucubrations, in order that we may secure by said epistles an advance of 3/- a month on our shares, and quarterly returns of 16,000/- I am led to infer, from the author's own remarks, that he could, if he chose, whip more than that quantity out of these naughty little boys in New Broad-street—for 16,000/- of lead per quarter is not worth having. Let "Nunes" *up and at 'em* again. Let him take of his cost; let him make no allowances for Catholic prejudices, traitor friends, want of transit, or any foibles of that sort. It is all old salt, it won't do any longer. The Egyptians once got as many bricks out of the Israelites without straw as with it; so ought not "Nunes" to diminish the "tale" of said directors. Therefore, let him "hit them hard, they've got no friends!" Let us have it out of the niggers, and the result will, doubtless, be a large division. To "Nunes" according to his deserts; and some, not to "Argus," but to one of the

quotas is 1/4 of a share each; and to the other three-fourths of the applicants, your quota is 1/4 share each! Yet this has been done, in effect, because the *Mining Journal*, which I presume speaks from authority, says, "there were 33,000 more shares applied for than there were to issue" and because I know many parties who received their demand for shares. I take it, therefore, that the scale adopted—viz., 80,000 to 20,000 was not the correct one, but that it should have been as 53,000 is to 20,000. The waived allotments have certainly not gone to the mass of applicants equally, as far as I can at present learn.

I seek no favour, I merely seek my just award. I am exclaiming against favouritism, and a one-sided policy; and now one word as to my not having attended the annual meeting. I did not receive the official notice of that meeting, as I ought to have done. I was favoured with the report, which did not name the day of meeting, nor did I receive a copy of the assets, "in accordance with the provisions of the

I cannot see, therefore, where my inconsistency is: I am a shareholder, and all the privileges enjoyed by the company, but the proper papers are not forwarded to me. I did not attend the meeting, when certain gentlemen, secretaries and rectors in other gold companies (in my opinion rival companies) are elected directors. I do not obtain, as I believe, my just proportion of the reserved shares according to my holding and application. Does all, or any part of this, make my complaint inconsistent? Is it inconsistent to ask this question—To whom ought the shares, given up, or not asked for, to have been distributed? To the mass of applicants equally, or to some favoured few? I have taken some little trouble in this matter, and I know many instances where there were no applications made for allotments.

Jan. 5.

A. B.

## THE LINARES MINES.

Sir.—I am a considerable holder of Linares shares, and, consequently, feel greatly obliged to your enlightened correspondent "Nunes," for having given such a castigation to the "directors" of this said "ill-managed concern." Naughty boys! I should like to know how they feel after their birching: terribly sore, I warrant. In that *Perseverance* of Linares, and his transforming magic, or they would long ago have "rise" a good deal more lead, sold it for a good deal more money, and divided the profit, if any; so true it is, "we little know what hangs over our head."

Had said directors fairly estimated the terror-inspiring name of "Nunes," the sunlight of conscience-stricken conviction would have dispelled the gloom of ignorance or imbecility, and by this time my share might have been worth 20/- a share. When a boy, I was confidently told by an old man, after breaking down a few of his hedges to make a highway for my pony, "It is never too late to do well, and never too soon to begin." The truth is, however, that the practice is not profitable. In this case, I would propose to my brother-shareholders to come forward with a shilling a share subscription, after the manner of the modern and present age, with suitable compliments, to our "Nunes" once a month, and exhort him, that, as a good mining Christian, he would monthly pen his lucubrations, in order that we may secure by said epistles an advance of 3/- a month on our shares, and quarterly returns of 16,000/- I am led to infer, from the author's own remarks, that he could, if he chose, whip more than that quantity out of these naughty little boys in New Broad-street—for 16,000/- of lead per quarter is not worth having. Let "Nunes" *up and at 'em* again. Let him take of his cost; let him make no allowances for Catholic prejudices, traitor friends, want of transit, or any foibles of that sort. It is all old salt, it won't do any longer. The Egyptians once got as many bricks out of the Israelites without straw as with it; so ought not "Nunes" to diminish the "tale" of said directors. Therefore, let him "hit them hard, they've got no friends!" Let us have it out of the niggers, and the result will, doubtless, be a large division. To "Nunes" according to his deserts; and some, not to "Argus," but to one of the

CYCLOPS.

## ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices, Broad-street-buildings, on Wednesday, the 5th inst.

Baron De GOLDSMID in the chair.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last, together with the directors' report and financial statement, as follows:

The directors now lay before the proprietors their report of the operations in the mines, and the audited account for the half-year ending 31st August last. The quantity of ore which has been obtained in the six months from the *Perseverancia* amounts to 768 tons, and 18 tons precipitate have been collected at Cobre, of which 380 tons of ore and 12 tons of precipitate were sold on the 14th September, and produced net 5422. 14s. 4d., and the remaining 388 tons of ore, and 6 tons precipitate, were sold on 21st December, at 4798L 1s. 7d. the estimated net proceeds are taken into account, making, with the interest accrued on the money lent on security, a total of 10,364. 0s. 10d. The expenditure for the same period amounts to 13,549L 1s. 1d. Throughout the year the supply of labourers has been far short of the demand for the mining operations at Cobre, and, owing to the advance in the rate of negro hire, and of wages, the expenses of working the mines have been greatly augmented. The cholera recently broke out in the province, and has carried off a vast number of the negro population; and this circumstance, the directors apprehend, will occasion a considerable and further advance in the rate of wages for the current year. Owing to a want of sufficient force the workings have been limited to opening the more immediately productive part of the *Perseverancia* lode. Taylor's shaft has been sunk to the depth of 42 fms. below the adit, and the extent of lode opened east and west of it is over 30 fms., of a more settled and regular character in depth. The produce obtained in Sept. and Oct. amounts to 268 tons of ore; but owing to the greater part of the negro force having withdrawn from the mines to escape the epidemic, the raisings of ore in November have fallen to about 90 tons, and the quantity will be even less for December. With respect to the *Perseverancia*, the manager in his letter, lately received, dated the 10th ultimo, says—"That with the assistance of the shovels of ore already discovered, the lode can be proved in depth without any great outlay, and considering the produce we can obtain monthly at the present shallow depth, I think the prospect of eventually realising a profit, when labourers can be obtained, is remarkably favourable." As the increasing depth and extent of the workings in the *Perseverancia* lode require more powerful machinery than is in use at present, a crushing mill and steam-engine to draw up and crush the ore will be sent out, which will afford a more economical means of working than that of the male force now in use. In the two last half-yearly reports the proprietors were informed of the operations which were in progress, for the purpose of discovering whether the mineral strata and lode of the *Sanctuary* ground extended into the St. Andrew. The sinking of Scott's shaft was resumed, and the 110 fms. level, in the *Sanctuary* ground, has been extended upwards of 2 fms. into the St. Andrew. The unproductive conglomerate strata of this pertinencia was, however, encountered at this depth in the *Sanctuary* ground, about 2 fms. distant from the boundary, and the ore in the lode at this point was cut out. If favourable indications in the lode, at deeper levels, should appear when extended, the explorations will be continued.

## Abstract of Balances, 31st December, 1852.

Money at interest, at bankers, and Bank of England	£10,293 17 2
Copper ore at Swansea, sold	6,065 11 3
Machinery, live stock, &c.	1,066 10 5
Wages, timber, and other items of expenditure for the current half-year, ending 28th Feb., 1853	2,843 16 8 = £20,269 15 6
Working capital on Feb. 28, 1852	£19,118 0 3
Loss on half-year, Aug. 31, 1852	3,485 12 3 = 15,632 8 0
Amount unclaimed by holders of forfeited shares	315 3 11
Acceptances not yet due	

most satisfactory; and he entertained the highest opinion of its realising his most sanguine expectation.—Alderman THOMAS concurred in the same opinion.

Mr. BURNEY maintained that there was a discrepancy in the statement of Mr. Taylor and the board's report, to that of Capt. Trewick, which required comment and explanation.—A long discussion ensued, occupying considerable time, and several shareholders addressed the meeting.

Mr. TAYLOR contended that Capt. Trewick's report formed the ground-work, and created an impression on his mind unfavourable as regarded St. Andrew; but he had clearly not intimated that hope was altogether despaired of, by the very fact of urging on vigorous operations, so as to arrive at the earliest possible results.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the reports and accounts be received and adopted, which was carried unanimously, as also a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, for their constant attention to the interests of the company.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of himself and colleagues, returned suitable thanks, and the parties separated.

#### THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, St. Helen's-place, Bishopton, on Wednesday, the 5th inst.—R. HALLETT, jun., Esq. in the chair,—to consider and decide on the expediency of sub-dividing the shares of the company, and to make such by-laws, or alterations or additions to the Deed of Settlement of the company, as might be deemed necessary or expedient consequent upon such sub-division, and to determine on any other question in connection with, or arising out of, such proposed sub-division of shares.

Mr. LEE, one of the directors (in the absence of the secretary, through indisposition), read the report as follows:

The directors have great pleasure in calling the attention of the shareholders to the important improvement in the affairs and general prospects of South Australia, and to the immense rise in the value of property in that colony, consequent upon the extraordinary discoveries of gold since their last report to the shareholders. The success which has attended the explorations for gold in South Australia seems to confirm the hope felt by the directors, that the Worthing property is likely to be included amongst the fortunate localities in which the precious metal abounds, from the circumstance that these discoveries are in its immediate neighbourhood, and from the great similarity of the quartz rocks found in the Worthing estate to the gold-bearing series throughout the country; likewise from the analysis made by Mr. Dean, the consulting engineer, of samples sent to this country, proving the actual existence of gold in the same. On the discovery being made that gold existed therein, instructions were sent out for a quantity to be crushed and examined, and the directors expect soon to receive further important advices on the subject. Independent of this, the proximity of the Worthing Mine to the Echunga gold district will even materially enhance the value of the land; and the situation being only a short distance from Adelaide, no doubt exists but that, at an early date, the company will derive considerable revenue from this source alone. The contemplated railway from Adelaide to the port will also add value to the property, from the facility thus given of obtaining carriage at more reasonable rates. The navigation of the River Murray likewise, and many other important movements, tending to promote the general welfare of South Australia, may all be viewed as contributing to enhance the value of the freehold property of this company.

Although the copper mining operations are at present suspended, the directors would remind the shareholders that the lodes are sufficiently developed by the works already performed to show that when they are resumed the most favourable results may be realised by the time a reasonable depth is arrived at, and which the machinery already on the mine is considered powerful enough to accomplish. The directors bear testimony to the energy and interest displayed by the acting-manager in his researches on the Worthing estate, and especially the many personal sacrifices which he has made in remaining to protect the property of the company. Not only are the favourable opinions of many persons given of the Worthing Mine, but from time to time the directors are advised that the committee continue to hold the greatest confidence in Wheal Maria as well, and do not fear the result, when prepared to commence operations there. This mine is held for 21 years from March 27, 1849, at 1-15th dues. The committee observe, on the 7th August last, in allusion to the selection of Wheal Maria for working by this company—"Every caution was exercised by the committee until they met with a mine that, with the aid of steam-power, was ready for work immediately; the price of shares in this mine was at one time as high as £15." The directors also congratulate the shareholders on the favourable position of the finances of the company, being perfectly free from debt, and its property of near 1000 acres altogether without incumbrances, with an available cash balance in hand of £352, 7s. 5d. In accordance with the wish of the shareholders, expressed at the annual meeting on the 9th of August last, the directors have convened an extraordinary general meeting, to consider the advisability of sub-dividing the shares of the company.

The directors have carefully watched the progress of the different gold companies in connection with the various districts in the Australian colonies. No gold company has been formed, however, for carrying on the business of gold mining in the Adelaide or South Australian district, and it is, therefore, the opinion of the directors that the time has now arrived when the Worthing Mining Company may extend, if practicable, their sphere of operations, to embrace the ordinary business of a gold company, and with profitable results, even whilst the copper mining works of the company may remain in abeyance. The shareholders will bear in mind that, in thus extending the purposes of the Worthing Company, they will be spared the heavy preliminary expenses attending the formation of a new company, having already not only an establishment in London, but an efficient colonial committee, deeply interested in the prosperity of the undertaking, the members of which, from a long residence in the colony, are intimately acquainted with every fact likely to contribute to the success of such operations.

The directors would remind the shareholders that the improved position of the company's finances may justly warrant a more active plan of operations, and that, although it has been for some time past advisable to keep in abeyance copper mining operations, the expediency of rendering immediately available the company's resources for other business cannot be questioned, when the recent changes of circumstances in that colony are considered. To meet such a proposed extension of the business of this company, the directors recommend that the 10,000 shares of 10s. into which the company is now divided, be subdivided into 100,000 shares, of 1s. each, upon which 10s. per share will have been paid up to the present time. The directors, anticipating the change above referred to will be made, have had prepared drafts of the necessary alterations and additions to the company's Deed of Settlement by the company's solicitors.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the shareholders upon the ability of their agent in Australia, who had been long resident in the colony. A new company had to seek for such a person, and he believed they possessed peculiar advantages for working in the colony profitably. He considered the shareholders might rely upon the integrity of their agent, and should move that the report be received and adopted.

Sir G. E. HODGKINSON, in seconding the resolution, said the altered prospects of their property rendered the motion necessary. If they took a careful review of their position, they would find no company in South Australia possessing equal advantages with themselves. If they carried the resolution, they would give the directors the means of making it a most profitable company. He hoped they would read the information from the Echunga diggings, in the *Mining Journal* of last Saturday, which he considered most satisfactory to his fellow-shareholders. They had steam-power in the colony to work for other people; and, notwithstanding the delay, their capabilities were such that they must eventually be successful. He was satisfied they had perfect reliance in their agent to carry out the working of the company with zeal and integrity.

Mr. LEE, in answer to a question by a shareholder, said the company was out of debt, and had a balance of upwards of £3000, in hand, and possessed of 1000 acres of freehold land. He believed that the subdivision of the shares would benefit the shareholders, and lead to the more early development of their property. If they added to their business of copper mining that of gold mining, it would make it one of the most profitable companies; he, therefore, hoped they would be unanimous in passing the resolutions proposed.

Mr. PACE inquired the result of the assay of the quartz discovered on the company's property?—Sir G. E. HODGKINSON said, the best answer he could give was to refer to the report which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of last week.

The adoption of the report was then carried unanimously.

Mr. BRANDON moved the following resolution:—

"That the directors be, and they are hereby, requested to add to the present business of the company in Australia that of gold mining and crushing of quartz, for the extraction of gold therefrom or otherwise, and to make available the funds of the company for such purpose."

A SHAREHOLDER inquired what amount would be required to carry on the extended operations of the company?—Mr. HANCOCK (the solicitor to the company) said the same could only be 2s. per share, at intervals of three months at the least. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. LEE moved the next resolution:—

"That it is desirable to apply for a Charter of Incorporation for this company."

Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. LEE said he would now read the resolution to be proposed to the special general meeting, and observed that the clauses in the deed sought to be repealed only related to the number of shares to qualify directors, auditors, and to call meetings.

Mr. HANCOCK said, the only operation of the resolution was to augment the number of shares.—Mr. LEE then read the following resolution:—

"That the shares in the Worthing Mining Company be converted into 100,000, of 1s. each, in lieu of 10,000, of 10s., as at present, and to be numbered from 1 to 100,000. That the qualification of directors of the said company, after such conversion, be 500 shares, and auditors 300 shares; that after such conversion meetings be called by five or more shareholders, holding in the aggregate not less than 5000 shares. That after such conversion, under clause 30 of the Deed of Settlement, shareholders be entitled to the number of votes following for any share or number of shares not exceeding 50, one vote; for any number exceeding 50, and not exceeding 100, two votes; and an additional vote for every additional 50 shares, provided no shareholder shall be entitled to more than 30 votes. That from and after such conversion no call be made on the said shares of more than 2s. per share, or at less intervals than three months between each call. That after such conversion meetings, under clause 18 of the company's Deed of Settlement shall require 10 or more shareholders, representing together 3000 shares for the purposes contemplated by such clause. That upon the said conversion, so much, and such parts of the clauses of the company's Deed of Settlement, numbered respectively 10, 16, 18, 30, 38, 75, 95, 96, and 121, inclusive, as are, or may be inconsistent with the foregoing resolution, be, and the same are hereby repealed. That the directors of the company be, and they are hereby empowered immediately, and at one and the same time, to call in and cancel the present certificates of shares, and to issue to the shareholders new certificates, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement and the foregoing resolutions, and for that purpose to provide a new register of shares. That such certificates of shares express therein the amount paid-up in respect thereof, which shall be the sum of 10s."

Mr. BRANDON proposed its adoption; the enlarging the number of their shares would do a great deal of good, without the possibility of doing any harm; and if they obtained a Charter of Incorporation, he believed it would give much greater confidence to the public, and their calls would be more readily responded to.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. OMANNAY, and carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks were passed to the directors and to the chairman, when the meeting separated.

#### BAROSSA RANGE MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the offices of Messrs. Coode, Browne, Kingdon, and Johnson, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, for the purpose of disposing of the leases of the company's property in Australia.

Mr. WOOTTON, in the chair.

Mr. KINGDON (the solicitor), having read an offer made by Sir G. E. HODGKINSON to take the leases off the company's hands.—Sir G. E. HODGKINSON said he had waited on the solicitor, in company with Mr. MACKAY, with a view of resuscitating the company, in consequence of the favourable news from Australia, and the probable value

of the land belonging to the company, but they were informed by the solicitor that the present company must be dissolved, in consequence of the measures that had been taken for that purpose.

Some discussion took place, in which Messrs. Green, Mackay, Lee, and others took part, as to the propriety of disposing of the leases, so that the interest of the shareholders might be identified in a new company. It was stated that the land had shown valuable indications, and was in extent about 4000 acres.

A resolution was eventually passed for a committee, to whom should be referred the question of disposing of the assets of the company to the best advantage, and Sir G. E. HODGKINSON and Mr. MACKAY were agreed to be associated with the directors for that purpose.—The meeting then adjourned, to await the report of the committee.

#### GOLDEN MOUNTAIN OF MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, King William-street, on Wednesday.

Mr. CHAPMAN in the chair.

After the SECRETARY (Mr. Nickolls) had read the advertisement convening the meeting, the report of the directors was submitted, which stated that the lease entered into by them with Colonel Frémont, through the Hon. David Hoffman, had not been effected; and, under the present circumstances, they did not think it desirable to enter into any litigation with the Colonel. A notice had been served upon Mr. Andrew Smith, and it was anticipated that gentleman would arrive in England about the end of April or beginning of May. Although they had not obtained their location, they did not think it desirable to wind up the concern. Arrangements had been entered into with one of their directors, who was about to proceed to California, there to select a location; they had expended no money on machinery, they were in as good a position as any other company, and trusted at the next meeting they should not only be able to give more satisfactory accounts as to their location, but likewise their operations. The accounts showed that the number of shares issued were 25,504; free shares to Andrew Smith, 5000. Cash to the same gentleman, 3000/-; other expenses, 2253/-; 9s. 3d.; there had been further advanced to Mr. Andrew Smith, 6254/-; expenses of Capt. Collings and Miner, 311/-; salaries, 1917. 3s. 4d.; petty expenses, 271. 5s. 6d. The assets were—Cash at the bankers, 3134. 2s. 1d.; petty cash in the hands of the secretary, 151. 2s. 7d.; loan to the South Yorkshire Railway on debentures, 16,000/-.

Mr. LEE, one of the directors (in the absence of the secretary, through indisposition), read the report as follows:

The directors have great pleasure in calling the attention of the shareholders to the important improvement in the affairs and general prospects of South Australia, and to the immense rise in the value of property in that colony, consequent upon the extraordinary discoveries of gold since their last report to the shareholders.

The success which has attended the explorations for gold in South Australia seems to confirm the hope felt by the directors, that the Worthing property is likely to be included amongst the fortunate localities in which the precious metal abounds, from the circumstance that these discoveries are in its immediate neighbourhood, and from the great similarity of the quartz rocks found in the Worthing estate to the gold-bearing series throughout the country; likewise from the analysis made by Mr. Dean, the consulting engineer, of samples sent to this country, proving the actual existence of gold in the same.

On the discovery being made that gold existed therein, instructions were sent out for a quantity to be crushed and examined, and the directors expect soon to receive further important advices on the subject.

Independent of this, the proximity of the Worthing Mine to the Echunga gold district will even materially enhance the value of the land; and the situation being only a short distance from Adelaide, no doubt exists but that, at an early date, the company will derive considerable revenue from this source alone.

The contemplated railway from Adelaide to the port will also add value to the property, from the facility thus given of obtaining carriage at more reasonable rates.

The navigation of the River Murray likewise, and many other important movements, tending to promote the general welfare of South Australia, may all be viewed as contributing to enhance the value of the freehold property of this company.

Although the copper mining operations are at present suspended, the directors would remind the shareholders that the lodes are sufficiently developed by the works already performed to show that when they are resumed the most favourable results may be realised by the time a reasonable depth is arrived at, and which the machinery already on the mine is considered powerful enough to accomplish.

The directors bear testimony to the energy and interest displayed by the acting-manager in his researches on the Worthing estate, and especially the many personal sacrifices which he has made in remaining to protect the property of the company.

Not only are the favourable opinions of many persons given of the Worthing Mine, but from time to time the directors are advised that the committee continue to hold the greatest confidence in Wheal Maria as well, and do not fear the result, when prepared to commence operations there.

This mine is held for 21 years from March 27, 1849, at 1-15th dues.

The committee observe, on the 7th August last, in allusion to the selection of Wheal Maria for working by this company—"Every caution was exercised by the committee until they met with a mine that, with the aid of steam-power, was ready for work immediately; the price of shares in this mine was at one time as high as £15."

The directors also congratulate the shareholders on the favourable position of the finances of the company, being perfectly free from debt, and its property of near 1000 acres altogether without incumbrances, with an available cash balance in hand of £352, 7s. 5d.

In accordance with the wish of the shareholders, expressed at the annual meeting on the 9th of August last, the directors have convened an extraordinary general meeting, to consider the advisability of sub-dividing the shares of the company.

The directors have carefully watched the progress of the different gold companies in connection with the various districts in the Australian colonies.

No gold company has been formed, however, for carrying on the business of gold mining in the Adelaide or South Australian district, and it is, therefore, the opinion of the directors that the time has now arrived when the Worthing Mining Company may extend, if practicable, their sphere of operations, to embrace the ordinary business of a gold company, and with profitable results, even whilst the copper mining works of the company may remain in abeyance.

The shareholders will bear in mind that, in thus extending the purposes of the Worthing Company, they will be spared the heavy preliminary expenses attending the formation of a new company, having already not only an establishment in London, but an efficient colonial committee, deeply interested in the prosperity of the undertaking, the members of which, from a long residence in the colony, are intimately acquainted with every fact likely to contribute to the success of such operations.

The directors would remind the shareholders that the improved position of the company's finances may justly warrant a more active plan of operations, and that, although it has been for some time past advisable to keep in abeyance copper mining operations, the expediency of rendering immediately available the company's resources for other business cannot be questioned, when the recent changes of circumstances in that colony are considered.

To meet such a proposed extension of the business of this company, the directors recommend that the 10,000 shares of 10s. into which the company is now divided, be subdivided into 100,000 shares, of 1s. each, upon which 10s. per share will have been paid up to the present time.

The directors, anticipating the change above referred to will be made, have had prepared drafts of the necessary alterations and additions to the company's Deed of Settlement by the company's solicitors.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the shareholders upon the ability of their agent in Australia, who had been long resident in the colony. A new company had to seek for such a person, and he believed they possessed peculiar advantages for working in the colony profitably. He considered the shareholders might rely upon the integrity of their agent, and should move that the report be received and adopted.

Sir G. E. HODGKINSON, in seconding the resolution, said the altered prospects of their property rendered the motion necessary.

If they took a careful review of their position, they would find no company in South Australia possessing equal advantages with themselves.

If they carried the resolution, they would give the directors the means of making it a most profitable company.

He hoped they would read the information from the Echunga diggings, in the *Mining Journal* of last Saturday, which he considered most satisfactory to his fellow-shareholders.

They had steam-power in the colony to work for other people; and, notwithstanding the delay, their capabilities were such that they must eventually be successful.

He was satisfied they had perfect reliance in their agent to carry out the working of the company with zeal and integrity.

Mr. LEE, in answer to a question by a shareholder, said the company was out of debt, and had a balance of upwards of £3000, in hand, and possessed of 1000 acres of freehold land.

He believed that the subdivision of the shares would benefit the shareholders, and lead to the more early development of their property. If they added to their business of copper mining that of gold mining, it would make it one of the most profitable companies; he, therefore, hoped they would be unanimous in passing the resolutions proposed.

Mr. PACE inquired the result of the assay of the quartz discovered on the company's property?—Sir G. E. HODGKINSON said, the best answer he could give was to refer to the report which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of last week.

The adoption of the report was then carried unanimously.

Mr. BRANDON moved the following resolution:—

"That it is desirable to apply for a Charter of Incorporation for this company."

Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. LEE said he would now read the resolution to be proposed to the special general meeting, and observed that the clauses in the deed sought to be repealed only related to the number of shares to qualify directors, auditors, and to call meetings.

Mr. HANCOCK said, the only operation of the resolution was to augment the number of shares.—Mr. LEE then read the following resolution:—

"That the shares in the Worthing Mining Company be converted into 100,000, of 1s. each, in lieu of 10,000, of 10s., as at present, and to be numbered from 1 to 100,000.

That the qualification of directors of the said company, after such conversion, be 500 shares, and auditors 300 shares; that after such conversion meetings be called by five or more shareholders, holding in the aggregate not less than 5000 shares.

That after such conversion, under clause 30 of the Deed of Settlement, shareholders be entitled to the number of votes following for any share or number of shares not exceeding 50, one vote; for any number exceeding 50, and not exceeding 100, two votes;



**SOUTH TAMAR.**—The shaft is in fork, but we do not think it advisable to attempt sinking, nor to drive in the 136 fm. level, until we have dry weather. The 124 south is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The 112 south is worth 15 cwt. per fm. The 100 south is worth 10 cwt. per fm. In the 70, south of the slide, we are cross-cutting westward, as we think the main part of the lode will be found in that direction; in driving north in this level, towards the shaft, the lode is kindly, worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 60 south the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth 25 cwt. of ore per fm. The 45 north is worth 9 cwt. The 30 is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. Smith's shaft is sunk 10 fms. under the 45 fm. level; the lode in the bottom of it is 2 ft. wide, composed of cap and ore, but not enough to value. We continue to clear the 45 north of the half-timbering. We are now clearing the 30, in order to sink a winze, by which we shall obtain a current of air, and, at the same time, prove and cut out ground. The stopes throughout the mine are looking well, and as soon as the weather is more favourable for our dressing operations, our returns will be increased.

**ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.**—At Hancock's, the lode is not quite so hard and presenting rather a better appearance than when last reported. At Hoppet's the lode is much improved, and is in some parts very rich for tin; I broke some stones yesterday half-timbering. I hope it will continue; we have a rich branch in the back, where we are making preparations to rise on it.

**Jan. 1.**—During the past week we have been timbering up Dawson's engine-shaft, and next week we shall commence sinking; the whim being erected on the shaft, will enable us to sink faster than with the tackle, as the ground is exceedingly good and easily broken. We shall be ready for our engine if all goes well in 4 months. At Hoppet's we shall commence rising on Monday; we have a fine lode in the bottom of the level, and very rich for tin; our branch in the backs is 9 to 10 inches wide, rich work for tin. At Hancock's the lode as yet presents no change, we are just now under the foot of the rising hill, east of our end. All our surface work is going on well.

**SWANPOOL.**—When I inspected this mine in September last, I must confess that I had no conception whatever that your lode in the lower part of it was so productive of lead, and the lodes so large, until yesterday (Dec. 27). I inspected the mine, and was glad to see that the lodes would yield so much ore, which is of good quality, and if properly selected from the poorer sort, I should think that the richer parts of the ore can be dressed so as to fetch nearly 20/- per ton at the present price of lead. In the 30 the men are cutting a winze plat, preparatory to sinking a winze from the 30 to the 40, of which I approve, for laying the lode open for ventilation. I also found a good course of lead going down in the 40, of the first quality; and I really do believe the time is not far distant when 30 tons of lead will be raised monthly, of good quality. The mine is in a good state of working, and the engine-shaft, with other parts, is much improved since my last survey; and as I understand you are about to erect a steam-whim and grinder, I most decidedly recommend its adoption for the purpose of dressing the poorer sort of ore. From the appearances of the lode, I can only add that I think your sinking of the engine-shaft and driving of the levels will ultimately prove successful, and that you will be remunerated for the outlay.

**Jan. 1.**—We are still progressing in sinking the engine-shaft, and the lodes is looking more promising, but poor. In the 40 east we have not yet got into the lode; in the same level west the lode is altering very much. I have every reason to expect that we are very near the same shoot of ore ground that we have in the 30. In the 30 west we can see the lode 6 ft. wide, good work for lead throughout; in driving the end we are carrying a part of the lode and a part of the flookan, in the latter we find good stones of lead. The whim-shaft is completed for driving, and we shall commence on Monday (Jan. 3) to prepare for driving east from this shaft on the red flookan. In the 30, in driving, we cut a flookan about 1 ft. wide, containing good stones of lead, but I think there is more lode yet to the north, and I intend to drive a little further in this direction.

**TOKENBURY CONSOLS.**—The lode in D shaft is about 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, prian, and gossan, the ground much the same as last reported. In the G lode, in the present end, is about 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundic gossan, spar, prian, and prian, the ground favourable for driving. We commenced rising on the 5th inst. We have not commenced sinking yet, which will be done as soon as the ground dries up a little.

**TREBELL CONSOLS.**—We have holed the shaft in the tin department, and have just commenced sinking below the adit by nine men. We have cut an irregular branch in the St. Gong adit, containing capel and spots of yellow copper ore; from the present appearance of the end, we hope soon to intersect Wheal Miser lode, and are pushing on as fast as possible.

**TRELAWNY.**—At Trelawny shaft, in the 120 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide—orey; in the south end the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 7/- per fm. In the 107 fm. level, the north end is poor at south; in the south end the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 6/- per fm.; we have commenced stopping the back of this level both north and south of the shaft, and it is turning out fair. In the 92 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 14/- per fm.; and the south end is of just the same value. Smith's shaft, at the north mine, is sunk 9 fms. 1 ft. below the 78 fm. level, the ground is without change; in the 78 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 14/- per fm. In the 68 fm. level, north end, west part, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4/- per fm.; in the east part the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 9/- per fm. The stopes and pitches are much the same as last reported.

**TRELEIGH CONSOLS.**—We have not yet set any of our outwork or tribute at our deeper levels, as there is but very little done since our last setting, and the men will resume their work, as the water gets down, at our last setting prices. We are happy to inform you our engine is getting on forking the water pretty well; it is now in fork down to the back of the 80; and if all things go well, we shall drain the 80 in the early part of the week, and again resume the working at this point.

**TRETHREVY.**—The lode has been opened through to the south wall in the 60 fm. level, being altogether upwards of 10 ft. wide, containing capel, spar, mundic, &c.; we are now driving east and west on the course thereof, and hope an improvement will soon take place. In the 56 fm. level, east of the cross-course, we have also reached the south wall of the lode, where our prospects are more encouraging; the lode contains capel, spar, mundic, peach, and prian, with occasional good spots of ore, and promising an improvement.

**UNION (TIN).**—I have no particular change to notice this week. The ends are still opening out plenty of tin ground, that will be brought to market profitably. We have now extended on the lode 20 fathoms, and have commenced a new shaft a few fathoms before the east end, which will be required for ventilation and discharging the stuff. We find the tin coming from the stamps quite equal to last month; I am now satisfied that a little time and money will put this on the dividend list.

**VALE OF TOWY.**—Setting for January:—Clay's engine-shaft to sink under the deep adit level, as required for a 10 fm. level, at 13½ fm. by eight men; the deep adit end to drive north on the lode, 2 fms., at 3½ fm., by four men. Nant shaft: the deep adit end to drive south on the lode, 2 fms., or the month, at 3½ fm., by two men; the deep adit level cross-cut to drive west 2 fms., or to cut the lode, at 4 fm. per fm., by four men. Bonville's shaft: the deep adit end to drive north on the lode, 3 fms., at 30s. per fm., and 20s. per fm. for lead ore, by two men. Field's shaft: a pitch on the arch of the deep adit level, from south cross-cut to within three fms. of shaft, and to shallow adit, at 3½ fm. per ton for lead, by three men.

**WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.**—The mine is still improving as our western levels are extending. The 85, west of Field's engine-shaft, is suspended for a short time, having removed the men to assist in cutting bob-pit, and other necessary work for the flat-rods at Philip's shaft, being a very important object to get to work as soon as possible. Since last report we have driven a cross-cut north 15 ft. under Bargelly's winze in the 75, and intersected the north, or engine lode, which is 2½ ft. wide, with a good branch of copper ore on the south part, worth 6/- per fm. We think this will open a valuable piece of tributary ground, the level above (65) being wrought east and west for 30 fms. in length and nearly 20 fms. in height. The south lode in the 75, west of Bargelly's winze, is 4 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of good quality copper ore, intermixed with elvans, peach, killas, &c. Bargelly's winze under the 65, is now completed to the 75, which has caused a good ventilation, and will enable us to stop the ore ground east and west of the same at a moderate tribute. The 65, west of old sump shaft, has been driven on the south part of the lode, which is 4 ft. wide, worth 16/- per fm., and from present indications promises to far exceed the upper levels. We have now 6 fms. more to drive to get under the good ore ground in the level above. At the latter part of next week we shall take down the north part of the lode, hoping to find it equally productive as that of the south. The lode in the 60, west of old sump shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 35/- fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 30/- fm. The lode in the 55, west of old sump shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of killas, spar, and mundic, with occasional stones of copper ore, for the last 2 fms. driving the lode has been disordered by a cross branch. We have now about 2 fms. more to drive to get under Philip's shaft; when accomplished, we shall immediately commence rising against the same.

**WEST GOGINAN.**—The lode in the engine-shaft sinking under the 30 fm. level is 6 ft. wide, still spotted with ore throughout, with a very promising appearance. The ground in the 30 fm. level cross-cut driving south is much the same in appearance as it has been for the last month—in a blue clay slate, and favourable for driving.

**WESTON.**—Although the ground has been favourable for driving in Cross's level, the men have only been able to accomplish 7 feet, on account of the water at times, bursting out of the heart. The water is no lower in No. 3 this week. At Cwm Dingle, the men have driven 6 fms. 3 ft.; I have set them again at 60s. per fm. for 3 fms. The heart is now going under the old workings, which is composed of spar, 4 feet wide, mixed with spots of ore. Cross's level is 47 ft. from the dial mark to heart, and is 5 ft. short of reaching the lode. The 20 fm. level, 194 ft. from the said diversion, is in heart 263 ft. from where the present commenced.

**WEST WHEAL FANNY (ZENNOR).**—Saturday, the first inst., was our survey day. During the last month we have sunk 17 feet in the engine-shaft, and extended our levels on the north lode. The ground in the shaft is a little harder, but the lode looks more regular, and retains its size, about 2 feet wide, and is productive of tin. The north lode improves very much in appearance, and there can be no doubt in the mind of any practical man, that as soon as we get down a sufficient depth to drive we shall have considerable quantities of mineral.

**WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—We have continued to sink Richard's engine-shaft below the 60 fm. level, but continued rains have in some degree interrupted our progress—we have still stones of ore in the shaft. In the 60 fm. level south we have intersected a branch containing some good ore, but not of sufficient importance to pursue—we continue to drive south on the cross-course. We have taken down the lode in the 60 fathoms level west since my last report, and find it about 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom, and fair quality. We are still driving this level. There is nothing new to report on in the 37 fm. level. We have completed our pit-work in Bayly's shaft, and have resumed sinking it. We are still driving the adit level west with just the same appearances in the lode as when I last wrote. We are still sinking the hill shaft, but the daily rains have much impeded the work, and we fear that if we have not a change in the weather soon, we shall be obliged to discontinue sinking, or erect some machinery for the purpose of drawing the water.

**WHEAL ADAMS.**—The following report has been prepared for the lords of the mine by Capt. John Prince:—Agreeably with your express demands, I have again inspected this mine, and regret to inform you that the principal operations are suspended, and the mine itself all but abandoned. There were but two persons working at surface, and only a small number underground, and these were confined to stopping the back of the 55 fm. level on a tribute of 5/- per ton of dressed ore. I am at a loss to conceive why the workings at the north mine should be stopped, and the pump drawn up, because the ground to prove which the horizontal rods were fixed, and the shaft sunk to the 40 fm. level has not been driven through, nor the shoot of ore gone down in the adit level reached, so that the cost of erecting the machinery, sinking the shaft, and merely cross-cutting the lode is entirely thrown away. Moreover, the little engine which would drain this part of the mine to a depth of 60 fms., would evidently assist the

large one, which is not of sufficient power to keep down the present coming water, and the 85 fm. level being inundated, and no ore can be brought to surface. To attempt to sink the engine-shaft below the 85 would be preposterous, nor do I believe that the present company ever intend doing it. You may, therefore, calculate that as soon as the ore ground now standing between the 85 and 72 fm. levels is taken away, the present company will cease to work Wheal Adams, for every practical man who has visited the district, and paid the least attention to the strata through which the lodes traverse, will agree with me, that unless the north part of the set proves productive (and this cannot be known without a trial), it would be useless to prosecute the mine in any other part. In my last report, published in the *Mining Journal*, I called your attention to the nickel and cobalt existing in the 72 fm. level, as also on the quantity of copper ores standing in the backs of the upper levels, on which I find no trials have been made. Since that time, however, the price of copper has risen very considerably, so has the price of spelter; and as considerable quantities of the oxide of copper and of the sulphure of zinc, accompanied by each other, exist in the mine, both of which might now be profitably raised, I am not a little surprised that nothing whatever is being done in this department. The agent being engaged elsewhere during my last two visits to the mine, no one was present to afford me the least information respecting the abandonment of the north part of it, and the almost cessation of that of the south, nor anything touching the copper, blende, nickel, or cobalt.

**WHEAL ANNA CONSOLS.**—We have set the water-stamps at about 10s. for six months. On the 31st December, we paid a small parcel of tin at the usual price, 63/- per ton. The lode in the east end is improved, and looks very promising; the cross-cut north is yet hard; but from all we can see of the first north lode at the surface, we have not more than 3 fms. to drive to cut it.

**WHEAL ARTHUR.**—The north lode in the 50 west, is 5 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 7½ tons per fm. The lode in 35 west is 5 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 8/- per ton; the lode in Cock's stope, in back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fm., worth 8/- per ton; the lode in Cruse's stope, in the bottom of the 35 west, is 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fm., worth 8/- per ton. The lode in Broom's winze, sinking on the south branch below the 35 east, is 2 ft. 6 in. wide; producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 7½ tons per fm. The lode in Burgess's rise, and stope in the back of the 35 east, is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 7½ tons per fm. The lode in Horthland's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fm., worth 8/- per ton. The lode in the 20 west is as reported. Other parts are progressing without any material alteration.

**WHEAL EDWARD.**—The masons are getting on with the engine-house as well as can be expected, but the rainy weather is still against them; if we can have about three weeks' fine weather the house will be up, and ready for the engineers. All our other work by that time will be ready, which we are getting on with as fast as possible.

**WHEAL FANNY.**—Since my last report, we have sunk the old engine-shaft about 3 ft., the ground is very hard and troublesome for sinking. In the cross-cut at the 19 fm. level to communicate with Hitchins's shaft, we have driven 3 fms. 3 ft., at present the ground is composed of a beautiful white killas of a very superior character, and if it continues we shall in future be able to drive from 10 to 12 fms. per month; from that calculation we shall hole to Hitchins's shaft by the end of February next; this cross-cut will come in 3 fms. deeper than the present bottom of the shaft, which will considerably drain the lode, and enable us to sink more expeditiously and much cheaper. I am at present obliged to suspend Hitchins's shaft for a short time, the great pressure of the water coming from the lode rendering it unsafe, and the men can not possibly work under it. I hope, in a short time, dry weather will set it, when we shall be able again to resume sinking it with all possible dispatch. In the meantime we shall be preparing our new lift, the greater part of which is on the mine, to send down as soon as the water falls off. The caunter lode we have driven 9 ft. We have now holed to the ancients' old workings, therefore I can say but little about it at present.

**WHEAL GOLDEN.**—Thorne's shaft is down 3½ fms. below the 97, and six men are still sinking it, ground moderate; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, very promising, composed of quartz, flookan, mundic, &c., thickly impregnated with ore. Young's shaft is holed to the 97, which will enable us to drive this level with more speed, and ventilate the pitches. In the 97 fm. level north, the ground is moderate, and the lode is holed to the 97, which will enable us to drive this level with more speed, and ventilate the pitches.

In the 97 fm. level north, the ground is moderate, and the lode is holed to the 97 fm. level, the 97 fm. level, east of San Juan shaft, has been driven during the month of December, 6 fms. 2 in., and is reset to drive by four men at 500 reals per varo; the end is hard, and at present without lead.

The 55 fm. level, west of Bueno Ventura winze, has been driven during the month of December, 6 fms. 2 in., and is reset to drive by four men at 500 reals per varo; the ground in this end is moderate, the lode worth 1 ton per fm. Driving east from the bottom of La Casualidad winze, to meet this level, the men have extended 2 fms. 0 ft. 10 in., and retaken to drive by four men at 500 reals per varo, the lode also hard and poor.

The 55 fm. level, west of Bueno Ventura winze, has been driven during the month of December, 6 fms. 2 in., and is reset to drive by four men at 500 reals per varo; the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. La Fortuna winze, sinking under the 51 fm. level, before the last mentioned end, has been deepened in Dec. 3 fms. 1 ft. 1 in., making its total depth 9 fms. 2 ft. 4 in., it is reset to sink by four men at 350 reals per varo, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. La Fortuna winze, sinking under the 51 fm. level, before the last mentioned end, has been deepened during the month 4 fms. 2 ft. 7 in., its total depth being 19 fms. 1 ft. 7 in.; it is reset to sink by four men at 350 reals per varo; the lode is large, but not containing sufficient lead to value. The 45 fm. level, east of La Esperanza winze, has been extended during the month 3 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., and is reset to drive by four men at 275 reals per varo; the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. La Esperanza winze, sinking under the 51 fm. level, before the last mentioned end, has been deepened during the month 3 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., and is reset to drive by four men at 275 reals per varo; the lode is worth 1 ton per fm.

The 55 fm. level, west of Bueno Ventura winze, has been driven during the month of December, 6 fms. 2 in., and is reset to drive by four men at 350 reals per varo; the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. La Esperanza winze, sinking under the 51 fm. level, before the last mentioned end, has been deepened during the month 3 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., and is reset to drive by four men at 275 reals per varo; the lode is worth 1 ton per fm.

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## LIST OF PATENTS COMPLETED UNDER THE NEW LAW.

J. Macdonald, Temple-mead, Bristol—Construction of railways.  
 J. Petit, King-island—Manufacture of ammonical salts and manures.  
 W. Cramill, Beverly—Machines for cutting or reaping growing corn, clover, and grass.  
 W. A. Gilbee, South-street, Finsbury—Disinfecting purified and fecal matters, and converting fecal matters into manure, also applicable to the disinfection of cesspools, drains, sewers, and other similar receptacles.  
 W. Chisholm, Holloway—Purification of gas, and the obtention of certain products during the process of such purification.  
 F. H. Allman, Westbourne-street, Hyde-park—Manufacture and construction of production of hollow castings in iron and other metals.  
 G. Price, Birmingham—New or improved gas-stove.  
 W. Clark, Manchester—Joints for connecting metals.  
 R. Mallie, Dublin—Fire-proof and other buildings and structures.  
 H. B. Radfitt, Bradford—Preparing and combing wool and other fibrous substances.  
 G. Shand, Glasgow, and A. McLean, Edinburgh—Obtaining products from tar.  
 W. T. Henley, St. John-street-road—Electric telegraphs, and in the apparatus and instruments connected therewith.  
 F. R. Holt, Weymouth-terrace, City-road—Watches and chronometers.  
 M. Davis, Lyon's-inn, Strand—Manufacture of carriages, carts, military and other wagons, and wheels for locomotive and other purposes.  
 R. W. Parker, Roxbury—Giving rotatory motion to a shaft of a circular saw or other mechanical contrivance.  
 J. Burch, Crag Hall, Macclesfield—Building and propelling ships and vessels.  
 J. Needham, Piccadilly—Breech-loading fire arms, and in apparatus connected therewith.  
 J. Stringfellow, Chard—Galvanic batteries for medical and other purposes.  
 G. J. Philips, Friday-street, London—Hats and other like coverings for the head.  
 G. Scott, Glasgow—Heating the fleeces of natural coverings of sheep and other animals, when on the animal.  
 J. Moore, Birmingham—Machinery for cleansing linen and other fibrous materials.  
 A. Kent, Chichester—Glazing.  
 R. Lambert, Grove, piazza, Liverpool—Tents.  
 J. Burch, Crag Hall, Macclesfield—Baths and bathing; and in building ships and vessels for the purpose of saving lives and property in cases of shipwreck or fire at sea.  
 J. Hopkinson, Huddersfield—Steam-boilers.  
 S. Pincock, Manchester, and H. E. Schunck, Rochdale—Treatment of madder, and other plants of the same species, and of their products, for the purpose of obtaining dyeing materials.  
 W. B. Johnson, Manchester—Stationary steam-engines.  
 J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields—Manufacture of sugar.  
 J. Kealy, Oxford-street—Machinery or apparatus for cutting or slicing roots.  
 W. Webb, Manchester—Looms for weaving certain descriptions of pile fabrics.  
 J. C. Brown, Fort Pitt, Chatham—Relief of individuals suffering from pulmonary affections or diseases of the chest.  
 M. Watts, Patricroft, near Manchester—Machinery or apparatus for roving or preparing cotton and other fibrous substances for spinning.  
 J. Sinclair, Stirling—Engines to be worked by steam, air, or water, the said improvements being also applicable to pumps.  
 F. Fairbairn, Leeds, Yorkshire—Self-acting reeling machinery for reeling flax and other yarns into banks.  
 F. Fife, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Steam and water gauges.  
 F. Fairbairn, Leeds, Yorkshire, and J. Hargrave, Kirkstall, Yorkshire—Machinery for opening, combing, and drawing wool, flax, and other fibrous materials.  
 Sir C. Fox, Knt., New-street, Spring-gardens—Roads; being a communication to him from a foreign abroad.  
 J. H. Johnson—Reeling-machines and apparatus connected therewith; being a communication to him from abroad.

## DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

Messrs. Williams and Jackson, Birmingham, improved ever-pointed pencil.—Webb and Greenway, Birmingham, bolt.—C. Eyland, Walsall, belt fastening.

**RAILWAY CARRIAGES.**—Mr. C. Arnoux, of Paris, has patented a method of manufacturing railway carriages: he proposes to mount the bodies on frames constructed similarly to those of carriages for common roads; the axles being capable of shifting with respect to each other, instead of being fixed in parallel positions. He also uses two axles only for each carriage, and fixes the necks of the axles so as to be capable of shifting with their wheels independently of each other. The carriages are connected together by means of links, which are attached between poles extending lengthwise throughout the middle of the under framing of the vehicle. The carriages are guided, not by the action of the wheel-flanges against the rails, but by friction-wheels supported by inclined positions from brackets on the under part of the frame, which run against the inner side of the rails.—*Claims.*: 1. The mode of constructing railway vehicles, by which they can be directed on the rails without coercion or undue resistance, whatever may be the train.—2. The setting railway vehicles on two axles, and the turning the axles at discretion in chairs, to facilitate the traction and avoid the axles clutching.—3. The jointing the fore and hind axles of vehicles on railways.—4. The grinding the axles of vehicles on railways.

**SULPHURIC ACID.**—Mr. T. Bell, of the Don Alkali Works, South Shields, has patented some improvements in manufacturing sulphuric acid: his first process consists in applying currents of electricity for the purpose of assisting the conversion of the sulphurous fumes in the acid-chamber, so as to dispense in a great measure with the use of nitre or nitric acid, as at present practised. The currents of electricity may be produced by jets of steam in the manner followed in Armstrong's hydroelectric apparatus, or by any other means. The second process consists in obtaining and applying continuous streams of ozone to act on sulphurous acid gas, which is also supplied continuously to the acid vessel, for the purpose of converting the same into sulphuric acid.—*Claims.*: 1. Applying currents of electricity in sulphuric acid-chamber or apparatus, thereby promoting the union of oxygen and sulphuric acid.—2. Obtaining and applying ozone to act on a continued production of sulphurous acid in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN ORNAMENTAL WATCH DIALS.**—John Webb, of Coventry, in the county of Warwick, manufacturer, has just made application for a patent, with complete specification, for the invention of improvements in ornamental enamel watch dials. The specification states that the invention consists in engraving or embossing the faces of enamel watch dials, which is effected by first engraving the desired pattern thereon, and then brushing over the parts desired to remain sunk with fluoric acid, composed of Derbyshire fluor spar and oil of vitriol, by means of a camel's hair brush; the dial is to be cleaned by oil. The inventor states that he does not confine himself to the use of any particular acid, but claims the engraving or embossing of enamel watch dials. [It may be reasonably questioned whether such a claim as this will hold good.]

**GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.**—Mr. W. Burgess, of Newgate-street, has patented a method of manufacturing gutta percha tubes with corrugations, to enable them to be bent into a variety of curves, and yet preserve the tubular aperture clear. For this purpose he takes the tubing as manufactured, whether composed solely of gutta percha or of compounds of that material, and introduces into it a screw-threaded mandril which will exactly fit its bore. He then winds a tape round the exterior of the tubing, and incloses it with the mandril in a casing, and introduces steam into this casing until the gutta percha is so tenanted sufficiently to render it capable of being easily pressed into the grooves between the screw-threads of the mandril. For this purpose a cord of vulcanized India-rubber is used, which is wound round the exterior of the tube progressively from end to end, the tape being removed as the cord is wound on; and in order to prevent the tape adhering to the gutta percha, it should have been covered with soft soap previous to being wound on. The mandril, which should have also been covered with soft soap, is then removed from the tube by unscrewing it, and the tube is in a complete state for use. Other forms of corrugated mandril than a screw-threaded one may be employed, and other means adopted for forcing the heated gutta percha into the corrugations.

**STOKE CLIMSLAND CONSOLS.**—A great discovery has taken place in this mine. In cutting through the lode in the fourth cross-cut, very large stones of yellow copper ore have been met with. The engine-shaft is 12 fms. below adit, in a beautiful channel of killas ground, and the lode is intended to be cut in the 15 fathom level. From present appearances, the result certainly must be great.

**WEST KAPUNDA.**—This sett adjoins Stoke Climland Consols on the south, and Devon Kapunda on the west. Five lodes are already laid open, running east and west, and one lead, or north and south lode. The copper lodes vary in size from 2 ft. to 13 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and flookan, intermixed with rich yellow copper ore. An adit is in course of driving by six men, and is within a few fathoms of cutting that large rich gossan lode laid open in the Devon Kapunda. The stratum is a beautiful light killas, and very congenial for copper ore. There is not the least doubt of its making a lasting dividend-paying mine.

**TEES SIDE MINE (Cumberland).**—The recent high winds and rain have somewhat retarded the progress of outdoor operations preparing for the steam-engine. The boilers are, however, safely delivered at the mine, and we expect to have them on their seats next week. From the cross-cut at Metal Band, we are driving a level east in the vein 7 ft. wide, from which we are obtaining good house. We are preparing dressing-floors; and if the weather keeps favourable, we will shortly have ore for the market.

The directors of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank have received their Charter of Incorporation, and intimate their intention of immediately commencing business. The Government is showing itself laudably anxious to encourage sound enterprise by the grant of charters.

The enclosure of the first large batch of land of the Netherlands Land Enclosure Company, amounting to about 2000 acres, was successfully accomplished last week in spite of the unfavourable weather, and the property of the company was thus placed on a solid basis. It is expected that the process of enclosure during the current year will be rapid and extensive.

The directors of the Chiriqui Road Company have received a communication from their accredited correspondents, dated Philadelphia, Dec. 10, of which the following is an abstract:—Yesterday Mr. Thompson handed me for perusal despatches from Mr. Whiting, his agent at David, dated Oct. 18, and from which you will be glad to learn that the Governor, the Assembly, and other authorities at Chiriqui, are by legislative action prepared, on Mr. Adams' arrival as the agent of the company, to put him in possession of the road between the Pacific and Atlantic. I think the board in London may be prepared very shortly for the reception of official information from their agent to this effect. Mr. Whiting says also, that having received from Panama a prospectus of the Costa Rica Company of Paris and London, he had placed the same before the Governor and authorities assembled at David—that they were quite confounded at the bare-faced pretensions therein set forth to encroach upon the hitherto undisputed territory of the state of New Granada, which is now, and has always been, in their possession, and under their exclusive control—that the Governor of Chiriqui was then about to issue his proclamation, to warn all persons claiming under the Costa Rica Company against trespassing upon the territory of New Granada, under pain of being seized, and sent out of the country; or in case of non-compliance of being arrested, and sent to prison. I presume the agent of the company (Mr. Adams) will very shortly supply official proof of what Mr. Whiting has written, so it is useless for me to say more.

**MINERAL WEALTH OF UPPINGHAM DISTRICT.**—Some hundreds of acres of excellent ironstone may be found in the lordships of Uppingham, Lyddington, Stoke Dry, and Beaumont Chase, within 18 in. of the surface, for surpassing that found in the parishes of Moreton and Luffenham, and yielding, from a recent experiment, double the amount of iron to that which is found in the neighborhood of Wellington. Persons experienced in such matters are of opinion that coal might be found here also.—*Gloucester Mercury.*

## SCOTCH PIG-IRON—GIST OF THE CIRCULARS.

The brokers' circulars of 31st Dec. have more than usual interest at the present time, and though less numerous than in some former years, they present the extraordinary and very exceptional feature of all but entire unanimity as regards the stock, which is admittedly 450,000 tons; nor do they differ much in their computation of last year's production, the lowest being 760,000 tons, and the highest 780,000 tons, but most generally stated at 770,000 tons. There is some discrepancy in the matter of shipments, but as the data for this item is easily procured, it is satisfactory to find only two exceptions to the total, foreign and coastwise, of 424,000 tons. There is likewise a striking uniformity in the issue of the various parties as to price, which it appears was 37s. on the 1st Jan., eventually declining to 34s. 6d. and 35s. early in Feb., and gradually advancing from that time up to Dec., when it reached 77s. 6d. cash for mixed Nos. warrants, closing with the quotation of 73s. 6d., and giving an average value for the year of 45s. 3d. per ton.

The advance in the price of this description of iron is relatively not much different from that of the manufactured quality. This circumstance has, no doubt, materially contributed to the speculation which peculiarly distinguishes the former. Various opinions are entertained and expressed in reference to the soundness of the basis of this speculation. This point—being a matter for the consideration of parties engaged in the trade, either as producers, consumers, dealers, and speculators—we shall pass over, and simply give the following synopsis of the comparative position of the trade on the 31st Dec. of the last seven years:—

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Production	580,000	540,000	600,000	695,000	700,000	630,000	770,000	770,000
Shipments	234,000	377,000	370,500	394,500	375,000	324,600	453,000	424,000
Stock	250,000	145,000	90,000	100,000	210,000	270,000	350,000	450,000
Price, 31st Dec.	76s. 6d.	75s.	66s. 6d.	43s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	45s.	37s. 6d.	73s. 6d.
Average of year	76s.	71s.	65s. 3d.	44s. 6d.	46s.	44s.	40s. 6d.	45s. 3d.

This shows a supply growingly exceeding the demand since 1847, when the production was 600,000 tons, and the stock on 31st Dec. 90,000 tons. Both items have annually increased, and at the end of 1852 reached 770,000 to 780,000 tons and 450,000 tons respectively. With the prospect of an immediate increase to the extent of 1500 to 2000 tons per week, the stock will have amounted to 500,000 tons at least, equal to nearly one year's entire consumption, at the opening of the shipping season. In addition to about 15 furnaces in preparation for blast in Scotland, there are not less than 20 to 25 more in progress of construction in the north of Yorkshire and Durham. Looking at this state of matters in connection with the state of the market for Scotch pig-iron, we are forced to the conclusion that the supply and demand for this article exercises no apparently natural influence on its price. This anomaly is apt to bring to recollection the philosophy of the old dominie in navigation, who was wont to inform his class that, in his opinion, "the barometer had no influence whatever on the weather."

## THE METAL TRADES IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT BIRMINGHAM.]

JAN. 7.—The state of the iron and general metal market has now become so serious for our manufacturing interests, that it is difficult to know how to treat the subject. The demand for iron is still reported on the increase; and the forthcoming quarterly meetings, which will take place at Walsall, on Tuesday next; Wolverhampton, on Wednesday; Birmingham, on Thursday; Stourbridge, on Friday; and Dudley, on Saturday, are looked forward to with unusual interest; not in expectation of any departure from the resolution of the preliminary meeting, of which I apprised you in my last, but as a means of arriving at more accurate information relative to the real state of the trade, and its future prospects. The trade is certainly, at the present time, in rather an anomalous position; and I know there is a feverish anxiety amongst many masters relative to the future. That there are orders of months' standing in this district unexecuted, is certain; but a reaction is, nevertheless, apprehended. The number of furnaces now in blast, and those preparing for work, throughout England, must, it is feared, be more than equal to the consumption. On Saturday last, the following list of prices was forwarded to the leading merchants, and extensive orders have since been given on these terms:—Bar and rod iron, short weight, 11s. per ton; hoops, 12s. per ton; and sheets, 13s. The reports from the mining district up to this evening are still encouraging. Orders are said to be arriving; and the only drawback on this satisfactory state of things is the irregularity of the men, and the difficulty in procuring sufficient coal. If the furnaces were depending on the Staffordshire fuel, the consequences to the ironmasters would be very serious; but, fortunately, they are enabled to receive about a 1000 tons a-day from Derbyshire, by the South Staffordshire Railway. I am sorry to say, we have had to-day a heavy fall of rain, which has still further increased the difficulty of working some of the pits in the neighbourhood. The wages of the men, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the ironmasters' meeting last week, have been raised, and they are now in the receipt of ample remuneration, which is, unhappily, attended with increased dissipation. The copper trade has been considerably agitated within the last few days in consequence of an advance of 4s. 6d., having been declared on Monday last by the principal houses; and, if I am rightly informed, the scarcity in the market will speedily lead to a still further advance of, in all probability, 5s.

The following are the latest quotations:—Best selected, 110s. 10s.; tough cake and tile, 107s. 10s.; tin-plates (charcoal), 33s. to 33s. 6d., and the stock much reduced. Tin scarce, 102s. This rise has been attended with much embarrassment to the manufacturers, who know not how to purchase or contract. The advance in the price of tin last week has been attended with some unfavourable results. The usual quantity of goods has not been made by the manufacturers of limited capital, and the merchants who have foreign orders on their books are unable to execute them. In connection with the glass trade, I am able to state that the contract for the glass to be used in the erection of the Dublin Crystal Palace has been this week entered into by Messrs. Chance Brothers and Company, of West Bromwich. The quantity of glass which will be required for the above purpose is greater than was used in the London building, and the quality superior. It is intended to be small fluted glass, instead of plain. Additional hands have, therefore, been set on at the extensive works at Spore-lane, and superior workmen will be in requisition. Amongst our recent manufacturing novelties of the day, may be noticed a splendid diamond ring, and the exquisite Iliad salver, designed by Grant, and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co., and which, whilst I am writing, are being presented to Mr. C. Dickens, at a literary banquet, at Dee's Royal Hotel.

**GOLD IN CANADA.**—It appears that the statement of gold deposits having been discovered on the property of the British American Land Company, in the district of Sherbrooke, in Canada, has been fully confirmed, although, owing to the severity of the weather, no definite opinion has yet been formed of their value and extent. The Government Geological Surveyor has visited the region, with instructions to report upon it, but the depth of snow at the present season obstructed his proceedings. From the elevations at which the metal has been found, however, he is stated to have arrived at very favourable conclusions with regard to the probability of its distribution in the valleys. The company have no rights of mining for gold and silver, these having, in their case, been specially reserved to the Crown; but the population that must rapidly be attracted, both from Europe and the United States, if surface workings to any extent should prove to exist, will have an important effect in augmenting the value of their land.

**CALIFORNIA.**—By New York we have advices from San Francisco to the 17th of Nov. \$355,000 in gold dust has arrived, but the news was unimportant; a company of men at Strawberry Valley had taken out a lump of gold weighing 64 ozs.; and a party of three men took out 84 ozs. in one day at the same place. The miners generally, in all parts, were making excellent wages. The roads were in a wretched condition, the rains having flooded them with pools of water. More activity had been observable in the San Francisco markets. Money was scarcer and dearer in Stockton than at any time for upwards of six months. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer, *Lima*, arrived at Panama on the 31st ult. with \$200,000 in specie on freight. The same company's steamer, *Quito*, sailed from Panama on the 30th of November, for Callao, with \$145,000 in specie.

**LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEND RAILWAY.**—On Monday a compensation case was decided by a special jury, at Chelmsford. It appeared that 545s. was the original claim, which was afterwards reduced to 260s., for two pieces of land, one containing 1 rood 34 perches, and the other 23 perches. The jury decided for a verdict of 250s. for the 1 rood 34 perches, 100s. compensation for damage, and 30s. for being arrested, and sent to prison. I presume the agent of the company (Mr. Adams) will very shortly supply official proof of what Mr. Whiting has written, so it is useless for me to say more.

**FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION—LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.**—Early on Monday morning a fearful explosion took place at the Lessing Thorn Colliery, in the neighbourhood of Bishop Auckland, the property of Nicholas Wood, Esq., and partners, by which three men and a boy lost their lives. On Wednesday morning another man lost his life at the adjoining Black Boy colliery, by fall of a stone.

**THE ELSCAR COLLIERY EXPLOSION.**—After a protracted deliberation, the jury have come to a verdict of accidental death, as regards the whole of the ten persons.

They also desire to recommend that the suggestions of the Government Inspector in reference to the discipline and general management of the pit should be carried out.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &amp;c.

METAL MARKET, London, January 7, 1852.

ENGLISH IRON.	per Ton.	HINC.
Bar and bolt a.	£9 10 0	p. ton £25 0 0
In Wales a.	9 0 0	9 5 0
In Liverpool a.	—	9 0 0
In Staffordshire a.	—	10 10 0
*Sheets, single a.	—	13 0 0
*Sheets, double a.	—	14 10 0
*Hoop		

**At the Wheal Trevyhan meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—** Balance from last account, 482. 1s.; tin ore sold from 25th November to 20th December, 582. 8s. 6d.; calls received, 377. = 1011. 9s. 6d.—Oct. labour cost, 286. 12s. 9d.; Nov. 318. 12s. 6d.; leaving balance to next account, 411. 3s. 3d.—Calls in arrear, 147. 10s.; makes 582. 18s. 3d. assets; against liabilities due to merchants from March to end of Nov., 614. 12s. A call of 5s. per share was made. Hawk's lode in the 38 feet, is promising; east, the lode is 9 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The 28 east is also opening tribute ground; the 28 west, on Samson's lode, will work on tribute at 10s. in ft. The stamps, plate, &c., are getting on tolerably well. There are several pitches working at high rates of tribute, but leaving very little profit to the shareholders. Capt. James Osborne has made a special inspection, and reports his opinion to be, that it is an excellent sett, particularly westward; the lodes are numerous, and he thinks they will make good in depth, but until prosecuted at deeper levels, no dividends are likely to ensue.

**At Wheal Crebior bi-monthly meeting, the accounts showed—** Calls from the commencement, 6175. ; copper ore sold, 1600. 17s. 3d.; discounts and sundry receipts, 67. 0s. 8d.; loan, 1600. ; carriage of ore, 42. 11s. 6d.=5945. 9s. 2d.—Machinery and plant, 101. 10s. 3d.; legal charges, 64. 3s. 3d.; office expenses and rent, 296. 4s. 3d.; books, printing, &c., 98. 8s. 1d.; travelling expenses, 34. 13s. 6d.; sum on ore sold, 62. 7s. 6d.; repayment of part of loan with interest, 316. 12s.; working costs to end of Oct., 2510. 10s. 3d.; Nov. 311. 2s. 5d.; leaving balance to next account, 534. 17s. 6d.; carriage of ore receivable, 151. 18s. 6d.; copper ore for sale, 420. ; showing 488. 17s. 4d. assets, against 793. 15s. 10d. liabilities, including costs for Dec. and Jan., and loan, 1500. A call of 10s. per share was made, payable on Thursday next. The committee were authorised to renew the loan of 1000. from the Commercial Bank, due in Feb., and pay off that for 259. due to Tavistock Bank. The 34 has been extended 8 fms. west of Rundie's shaft on the north part of the lode, which is composed of capel, mundie, and spar, with occasional stones of copper ore. In the 12, east of cross-course, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, yielding 1/2 ton of ore per fm. Carlyon's winze has been communicated with the 24 fm. level; the lode is at present yielding 1/2 ton per fm.; a pitch is working in the back at 5s. tribute; the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fm.; the engine and pitwork are doing excellent duty. The estimate of ore ground already opened is 722 tons, at 67. 10s. per ton, 4693. Three pitches are working—one at 38. 9d., one at 9s., and one at 12s.

**At West Wheal Alfred quarterly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—** Balance last account, 3639. 17s. 3d.; labour cost for three months, ending Nov., 1194. 13s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 1202. 9s. 3d.; balance of purchase of land, 500. ; management, secretary, office, and other charges, 1124. 19s. = 6729. 19s. 4d.—Call in October, 3750. ; ore sold, 528. 19s. 10d.; leaving a balance to next account of 2450. 19s. 6d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The report will be printed and circulated among the shareholders. Carr's engine-shaft is cleared up to the 55 fm. level. The end cast has been driven 9 fms.; west, 8 fms., lode about 9 ft. wide. In the 55 west, at 18 in. wide the lode contains good stones of copper ore, yielding about 2 tons of ore per fm.; eastward it looks very promising. The 80-in. cylinder engine is expected to go to work this day.

**At Devon and Cornwall United Mines quarterly meeting, on the 31st Dec., the accounts showed—** Balance last account, 204. 4s. 9d.; costs for September, 179. 4s. 6d.; Oct., 173. 1s. 6d.; Nov., 154. 13s. 2d.; secretary's one quarter, 1s.; postage, stationery, and printing, 12. 3s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 4s., 33. 18s. 6d.; 75. 6s. 2d.—Copper ore sold, 89. 15s. 3d.; calls received, 39. 10s. ; on account of 76 forfeited shares, allotted to shareholders at 4s. each, 304. ; leaving balance to next account, 2682. 0s. 11d. The cost for December is estimated at 1455., against which there is due for calls, 74. ; 52 forfeited shares, allotted at 4s., and estimate of 20 tons of ore, 90. The liabilities due to merchants amount to 81. 6s. 6d., and the value of the plant and materials is about 1100. A special general meeting is to be held at Exeter on the 28th inst., for the purpose of declaring all shares forfeited on which calls due shall remain unpaid. Capt. Nell's salary was increased to 97. 8s. per month, his report considered satisfactory, and his suggestions as to a crusher approved. The whm-shaft is down 64 fms., below the 54 fm. level; the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, mundie, and fine stones of yellow ochre, with favourable indications, sinking by nine men, at 12s. per fm. The stopes in the 54 west are yielding good work; three pitches are working, and producing fair quantities of ore. Albert shaft is sinking by nine men, at 9s. per fm., which is considered highly important. They have about 600. worth of ore at surface.

**At the East Wheal Agar meeting, at Liskeard, on the 23d Dec., the accounts showed—** Balance last account, 130. 10s. ; labour cost for three months, ending Nov., 1194. 13s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 1202. 9s. 3d.; balance of purchase of land, 500. ; management, secretary, office, and other charges, 1124. 19s. = 6729. 19s. 4d.—Call in October, 3750. ; ore sold, 528. 19s. 10d.; leaving a balance to next account of 2450. 19s. 6d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The report will be printed and circulated among the shareholders. Carr's engine-shaft is cleared up to the 55 fm. level. The end cast has been driven 9 fms.; west, 8 fms., lode about 9 ft. wide. In the 55 west, at 18 in. wide the lode contains good stones of copper ore, yielding about 2 tons of ore per fm.; eastward it looks very promising. The 80-in. cylinder engine is expected to go to work this day.

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**At the North Frances Mines meeting, on the 1st inst., the accounts showed—** Deposit on 2900 shares, 1250. ; Seven months' costs to end Nov., last, 908. 17s. 1d.; leaving balance to next account, 341. 2s. 11d. A call of 10s. per share was made, and a special general meeting called for Saturday next, the 15th inst., to forfeit all shares on which the deposit has not been paid. The engine-house is nearly completed, the shaft is down 12 fms. 4 ft. from surface in a clean white killas, and the water quickly a barrel to every barrel of stuff. The cross-cut progresses well towards the tail lode westward, where it will have a back of 30 fms. high. The mine is well situate, and great expectations held of a favourable result.

**At Devon Kynance Mine meeting, on the 4th of January, the accounts showed—** Call on 6000 shares, at 10s., 3000. ; costs for Aug., 194. 0s. 4d.; Sept., 237. 2s. 10d.; Oct., 322. 0s. 2d.; Nov., 109. 18s.; leaving balance to the next account, 2027. 3s. 8d. Capt. Henry Rickard was the superintendent agent at 2 guineas per month; Capt. T. M. Penaluna, the resident agent, at 6 guineas per month, and Mr. John Peter, jun., of Callington, the purser, at 2 1/2 guineas per month. At the Wheal Edward special meeting, yesterday, the arrears of calls were declared to have been paid up. (The report is among the British Mines.)

**At the Crowhill Mine (County Clare, Ireland) meeting, on Tuesday (Viscount Rosse in the chair), the information received from the mine was laid before the shareholders; and preliminary measures were passed for the development and future management of the concern.**

**At the Comford Mine meeting, on the 29th Dec., particulars of the financial statement being published in our last, it only remains for us to state, that Messrs. S. and R. Davey having sold their entire interest, Messrs. Francis Pryor and R. H. Michell were appointed purser and manager for the future. The cordial thanks of the shareholders being voted to the gentlemen retiring from those duties, for the able manner they had, for a series of years, conducted them.**

**At the Devon Burras Mine meeting, on the 4th of January, the accounts showed—** Call on 6000 shares, at 10s., 3000. ; costs for Aug., 194. 0s. 4d.; Sept., 237. 2s. 10d.; Oct., 322. 0s. 2d.; Nov., 109. 18s.; leaving balance to the next account, 2027. 3s. 8d. Capt. Henry Rickard was the superintendent agent at 2 guineas per month; Capt. T. M. Penaluna, the resident agent, at 6 guineas per month, and Mr. John Peter, jun., of Callington, the purser, at 2 1/2 guineas per month.

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**At the Crowhill Mine (County Clare, Ireland) meeting, on Tuesday (Viscount Rosse in the chair), the information received from the mine was laid before the shareholders; and preliminary measures were passed for the development and future management of the concern.**

**At the Comford Mine meeting, on the 29th Dec., particulars of the financial statement being published in our last, it only remains for us to state, that Messrs. S. and R. Davey having sold their entire interest, Messrs. Francis Pryor and R. H. Michell were appointed purser and manager for the future. The cordial thanks of the shareholders being voted to the gentlemen retiring from those duties, for the able manner they had, for a series of years, conducted them.**

**At the Devon Burras Mine meeting, on the 4th of January, the accounts showed—** Call on 6000 shares, at 10s., 3000. ; costs for Aug., 194. 0s. 4d.; Sept., 237. 2s. 10d.; Oct., 322. 0s. 2d.; Nov., 109. 18s.; leaving balance to the next account, 2027. 3s. 8d. Capt. Henry Rickard was the superintendent agent at 2 guineas per month; Capt. T. M. Penaluna, the resident agent, at 6 guineas per month, and Mr. John Peter, jun., of Callington, the purser, at 2 1/2 guineas per month.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Can any of your correspondents give me some information respecting the present position and future prospects of this company? What, Sir, can be the cause that the shares of 12s. each, paid, can now be bought in the market for a mere trifle—say, from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per share? If some one of your readers can give me any information why the company has fallen so low in the estimation of the public, they will oblige.—A. SHAREHOLDER: Jan. 6.

"G. H. F." had better search our file, which can be seen at Poole's, in Fleet-street, or Deacon's, in Walbrook: he can then trace the matter he refers to, with more satisfaction to himself and the others concerned.

"K. A. X."—It is generally understood that no less than five or ten shares, as the case may be, will be allotted. In general, the smaller number of shares that are applied for by persons not known to the directors are given in the anticipation that they will be paid upon. Where a large number is applied for, in many instances, suspicions arise that they may be required, not as an investment, but for speculative purposes.

We cannot answer the question of "A. B." It is a matter which should be decided by reference to two competent and respectable parties connected with that particular business.

"Philo Inventor" (Bolton).—We think the opportunity should be taken, when the new Act for turning the Government fees on patents into stamp duties is being passed, to knock off at least the 5s. on the warrant; for this warrant is, under the new system, a most absurd affair, being a transcript of the letters patent—a mere formal document, with an authority to seal the patent; and, being now made out in the Commissioners' office, and signed by one of the Commissioners, constitutes, after being sealed with the Commissioners' seal, their warrant for preparing and passing the letters patent; in fact, it is very much like a warrant from the Commissioners to themselves. Moreover, both the warrant and letters patent are at present written out by hand, when they might be lithographed forms. Indeed, the new Act has not been worked by the Government with the view to simplification, but with the view to complication, and on the present system will require hundreds of clerks and copyists to get through the increased amount of business. Whether the new ministry will set matters to right remains to be seen; at present, the poor inventor pays the piper.

T. M. (Bristol) will find all the patents sealed and completed under the new law given in our Journal. For information as to those in progress, apply to Mr. Campin, Patent Office, 156, Strand.

BROW HEAD MINE.—We are requested to state that the notice under this heading, in our last Journal, was erroneous; on a careful examination of the property, by a competent authority, the appearances of the mine are found not to justify the remarks of our correspondent.

"R. P. A." (Dulwich).—The suggestion respecting the prices of metals has been partially carried out in our present Journal. In an early Number we shall enter very fully into the subject.

The paper on the Education of Miners' Children shall appear in our next.

\* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,  
Mining Journal Office,  
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 8, 1853.

We this week present our readers with the quarterly statement of the weekly sales of copper ore in Cornwall, bringing them down to the close of the year, and adding the usual comparison of the results, with those of the previous quarters for 1852.

#### QUARTERLY SALE OF COPPER ORES, TO END OF DEC., 1852.

	Av. Stand.	Prod.	Price.	Ore.	Fine cop.	Amount.
Oct. 7.	£140	7	6	£5 13 6	4543	272 0
" 14.	131 8	7 1/2	6	6 12 6	4219	301 5
" 21.	126 16	7 1/2	6	6 15 6	4290	322 4
" 28.	135 4	6	5	7 6	3115	188 6
Nov. 4.	133 6	6 1/2	5	15 0	3063	194 3
" 11.	131 12	6 1/2	6	3 6	3427	233 6
" 18.	127 18	7 1/2	6	10 6	3459	251 14
" 25.	133 10	6 1/2	5	18 6	3532	229 7
Dec. 2.	136 5	6	5	8 6	4432	267 16
" 9.	134 6	6 1/2	6	0 0	3883	254 4
" 23.	132 0	7 1/2	6	16 0	3819	275 0
" 30.	145 19	5 1/2	5	9 6	3369	189 9
Total & average for the quarter.	£6 1 3	...	45,160	2978 14	...	£273,864 15 6
For the quarter ending Sept.	6 11.	...	41,449	2916 12	...	263,068 12 0
Ditto June	5 12 5	...	40,871	2992 18	...	229,664 16 6
Ditto March	5 9 10.	...	38,113	2888 16	...	209,375 10 0
Total & average for the year 1852.	£5 17 9	...	165,593	11,777 0	...	£975,973 14 0
Showing a quarterly average of	...	...	41,398	2944 5	...	243,993 18 6
Total & average for the year 1851.	5 4 1	...	150,380	11,807 0	...	782,947 18 6

The average produce being less for 1852 than 1851, naturally tends to advance the standard. The lower the produce, the higher the standard is. Thus it will be seen that, although the year ending 1852 shows an increased tonnage of 15,213 of ore, and 13s. 8d. per ton average, realising 193,027. 15s. 6d. more money, yet produces 30 tons of fine copper less than 1851. Satisfactory as this must appear to every one interested in the mines, it does not seem to have yielded a proportionately increased amount of dividends to the shareholders.

According to the statistics of our valued correspondent (J. Y. WATSON, Esq.), 47 mines have divided a profit of 255,029. 6s. against 45 mines in 1851, 216,486. 6s.—making an increase of only 38,543. 6s. during the present year. It should be taken into account this includes 5000t. from Great Onslow, which was not derived from copper, tin, or lead. West Providence, about 8000t. increased dividends from tin; South Tamar, 4500t. on lead; Trumpet Consols, 1500t.; Great Polgoon, tin, 3850t.; besides Drake Walls, Rix Hill, and others, which by increased dividends on other metals (not copper) fully absorb the whole 38,543. 6s. increase. As such, the copper mines upon the whole have not actually reaped the excess in dividends that the sum of 193,027. 15s. 6d. would at first appear to show. During the last quarter, 48 mines sold 41,449 tons of copper ore, amounting to 255,244. 4s. 6d. It took 82 others to produce the difference of 3711 tons, and 18,624. 11s. money. Some of the latter have already shut up. Many others will still require to make calls to keep them afloat, notwithstanding the excellent price copper now bears—viz., 1s. per lb.

To show the rise that has taken place in the Metal Market in one year, we annex the prices as they now stand, and as they were on 2d Jan., 1852.

	Prices on	Present prices on	2d Jan., 1852.	Advance.
Sheet copper	per lb.	£0 1 0	£0 0 10	20 per cent.
Tough cake	per ton	107 10 0	88 10 0	...
Pig-lead	"	24 0 0	16 5 0	48 "
Spanish lead	"	none	15 17 6	...
Maces tin	per cwt.	4 17 0	4 4 0	15 "
English block	"	5 2 0	4 9 0	15 "
English bar	"	5 3 0	4 10 0	15 "
Tin-plates, IC Coke	per box	1 0	1 4 0	22 "
Spelter	per ton	20 17 0	15 7 6	33 "
Pig-iron	"	3 14 0	3 0 0	23 "
Bar and bolt-iron	"	9 5 0	4 17 6	90 "
Rail iron	"	9 10 0	5 0 0	90 "

In conclusion, we congratulate the mining interests generally on the auspicious prospects with which the present year commences, and which will, doubtless, prove more successful than at any former period.

More gold from Australia! This is now a familiar announcement: it is likely to endure for years, casting periodically its influence on society, inspiring industry, and extending commerce to the utmost bounds of the British empire. Mining has long involved the best interests of a large, important, and influential section of the community, which has given to this country—a mere dot on the world's chart—universal predominance, and has rendered the name Albion a household word for all that constitutes social worth and ennobling intelligence. England, then, in her greatness, can afford to deal more generously with the faults of others than with her own. Her position, elevated and defined, is encompassed by responsibilities of concomitant magnitude, the slightest neglect of which is a defection of moral duty, essentially unworthy—to use a lenient phrase—of her; she being placed in the position of that priest of the altar, whose most trivial innovation on its sanctity was adjudged to be more criminal than the grossest sacrilege of its ignorant and profane. Our boast is, that the sun never sets on her possessions; that she holds the balance among nations; and that people afar-off bow and prostrate beneath her sway; while her laws, issued in the spirit of a wise, time-honoured,

and venerated constitution, tend, as far as human laws can, to consolidate society, to invigorate justice, and, in a word, to regulate, strengthen, and protect the mental and physical energies of man throughout the vast regions which own her power. All this, we take it, is what every Englishman is proud to boast of, and desires most heartily to continue to possess the best right to do so. But it so happens that, in his national enjoyment, although John Bull is too generous to "pluck a plume from a neighbour-bird's wing," yet he is somewhat apt to draw certain very marked comparisons between his own position and that of others,—nay, even and anon, he is found turning from business which more closely affects him to scrutinize, in his quaint and effective manner, the political eccentricities and vagaries of his neighbours. However, it so happens that at the present moment a portion—and a valuable portion too—of his own house is out of order, and he must look to it. The base is good, but the superstructure is sadly irregular, presenting the anomaly, "ridiculously strange," that experience so dearly-bought, so expensively achieved, had designed anything so palpably immaterial, so mischievously ineffective.

The Australian Government is, it appears, on the list of incapable. That colony, an integral portion of the empire, presents to the view of the civilised world a country in which legislative power exists but to be disobeyed—where the administration of the law is so defective, that individual right is totally defenceless, and wrong permitted, without any other appeal than the feudal one of violence and brute force. Murder and rapine, so private letters announce, exist as though the world was in a savage state; men are obliged to walk abroad armed with pistols, and to sleep under watch and ward, like the North American "pioneers" in the hunting-grounds of a scalping tribe; a spirit of brigandage is rampant throughout. And whence arise all these evils? from that which is calculated to cast a lasting discredit upon us—namely, want of providence of our Home Government, and an ungenerous rivalry and imbecile division in our Colonial Administration. The *Times* does not lightly give place in its columns to statements—the caution it exercises is proverbial; and we, therefore, although many communications have reached us, give precedence to letters published recently, referring to the disorganized condition of the colony. According to them, all is anarchy and confusion. Allowing, at the same time, that matters are seldom so bad as they are painted, we cannot forget it has been boldly asserted that the most flagrant evils exist,—in a word, if the accounts are to be credited, we have a country rich in all that can conduce to greatness, rendered as bad as desolate by the incapacity of its rulers. Inert power is weakness—legislative apathy is crime. To the one must be applied the stimulant of public opinion; on the other should be visited that condemnation which, in its correction of present evils, should be an example to the future.

The question now is, what remedy ought to be applied? The body of police drafted from the Metropolitan force, however effective, can do little more than protect very limited localities. In the mean time, they themselves will require protection in the execution of their duties; and for this they must look to the Local Government. Assuming at once that the accusatory letters which have been published contained strained and exaggerated statements, it is but natural to suppose that a population composed of men of all nations—thousands tainted by evil associations, and all labouring to accumulate the *irritamenta malorum*—are not the most easily governed. We would, therefore, suggest that there should be such a concentration of military and civil force in the colony as would effectually, by having the power to subdue the disorderly, induce a better order of things, and insure to labour and industry a fair field for exertion.

Australia is a country well worth legislating wisely for: it is to us a golden empire, and its resources should be energetically developed. The labour market is extravagantly high,—the servants' stipends ranging from 36s. to 75s. per annum; and it is now to be regretted that some years since greater inducements were not held out to emigrants in favour of the colony. However, we must now look with confidence to the future—confidence based on a wise, provident, and energetic administration of colonial affairs.

Though our position in the mining world has not unfrequently entailed on us many unpleasant duties, we are sometimes gratified at finding that, in the fulfilment of the same public duty, we have been occasionally somewhat instrumental in drawing the notice of the mining public to undertakings which, from such information as we possess, appear to be thoroughly good in themselves, and likely to be fairly conducted and profitable. With this feeling, the accounts which we have observed in the various leading papers of the week, and in the local journals, of the success of the **GREAT WHEEL OF UNITED MINES**, have necessarily afforded us pleasure. An advertisement in our to-day's issue, naming the 10th inst. for allotment of shares, would show that the public entertain the same opinion. The meeting which took place on the 28th Dec., at Helston, as reported in our last Journal (the first of the kind that we recollect to have taken place in Cornwall), is calculated to assure strangers of the value and importance of these mines, and the reputation they enjoy, as having been for many years, and again likely to be, the richest tin mines in the county. The agents and parties who addressed the meeting are well known to us by reputation, so that we place faith in their statements. The evidence of the chairman of the meeting (Mr. NICHOLAS HARVEY), who had for years been one of the largest shareholders under the old working of a portion of these mines, may be considered conclusive as to their desirability as an investment. We learn from reliable sources that several of the shareholders under the old working have joined the present undertaking as a new and distinct concern.

It is satisfactory, from the statements at the meeting, to find that the general estimates for expenditure are based on the working of the whole of the different sets simultaneously, and on the largest scale. At the same time, we are bound to inform the new company that the eyes of the mining world will be more immediately riveted on that portion of the ground which includes the mass of tin and tribute left standing so rich in the bottoms and levels of the main Wheal Vor lode, and its continuation in Carleen, as well as on the opening of their side lodes, which can be so easily reached. With such ample means at command, and fairly availing themselves in the first place of these great and leading advantages, we confidently anticipate that the adventurers will realise enormous profits.

The spirit of mining adventure in our recent gold discoveries is now extending itself from California and Australia to some of the richest districts in Peru; and as the tide of speculation is likely to set in in that quarter with apparently as much zeal as it has in either of the two first-mentioned countries, some general information on the subject may not be unacceptable to our readers.

The province of Carabaya, in Peru, may be compared, in its general outline, to that of Minas Geraes, in the Brazils; it runs along the eastern Cordilleras of the Andes, and from time immemorial has been celebrated for the richness of its mineral deposits. Up to the present time, however, neither British capital nor skill have been brought to bear on the operations, and, consequently, we can only form a comparative opinion of what the results will be, when the mineral richness of the district has been fairly developed by the improved machinery and skilful management of modern times.

It is not our object to enter into the causes which, heretofore, have existed in preventing the employment of British capital in these districts; but it is sufficient to note, that foreign governments of late years are becoming more and more convinced that it is their interest to give every encouragement to those who possess sufficient capital, enterprise, and skill, to develop the riches, and thereby increase the wealth, of their respective countries; and that that narrow policy which at former periods induced them to confine their grants either to districts which never could reimburse the adventurer, or so over-burthen him with heavy duties, as to compel him to abandon the enterprise, was a policy, in the long run as detrimental to their own interests as it was ruinous to the speculators. The year 1852 will long be remembered by those who rushed into every foreign project that was announced in the market. Mines, that no sane man would take a present of, if obliged to work, were sold at enormous prices; the cash down was pocketed by the lucky owner, and after scores of thousands, in addition to the purchase-money, had been thrown away in working the mines, the whole had to be abandoned as a dead loss. A different feeling, however, prevails now, both abroad and at home; foreigners find it a difficult matter to obtain ready money for a mine, till its value has been thoroughly tested. Foreign governments in general, although there are many exceptions, give every facility to the working of mines; and the owners of such as are really valuable are satisfied to take a share in the adventure, instead of requiring payment down.

The Peruvian Government has of late honourably distinguished itself, by the facilities it has granted and encouragement given to mining speculation in that extensive republic; and, as might naturally be expected, the tide of speculation that for the last year or two has steadily set in in

favour of California and Australia, will, no doubt, to a considerable extent, be shared in by Peru. The mines in the province of Carabaya have been but very partially worked by native miners, and consequently there exists no true test as to the returns they may be expected to yield: it is a matter of history the wealth produced from them in former times; and at the present, so far as we can form a judgment from the statements of trustworthy parties, there will be ample remuneration for a prudent outlay of capital.

It is unnecessary to add, that our readers must exercise their own judgment on the value of any scheme that may be presented to their notice; our remarks are only intended to apply to the country generally. The powers of the concessionaries, the respectability of the English board, the proposed terms of agreement, and prospects of any particular scheme, are matters on which our readers are fully qualified to exercise their judgment.

We had occasion in our last Journal to mention the large supplies of gold which, since the first discoveries, had been imported into England from our Australian possessions. The question naturally suggests itself, that if so much has been obtained by the imperfect appliances at hand, in addition to the large quantity absorbed in the colony, what an immense amount must still remain discovered, but yet useless, owing to the want of perfect machinery to render it available and profitable to the gold seekers? as from the present crude processes in practice, it must be apparent to every one that large quantities of auriferous earth cannot be turned to any account, and must consequently be regarded now as waste, and of no value whatever, although from assays it has been found that that refuse often contains a larger proportion of gold (though not visible to the naked eye) than has already been extracted. Our own experience has shown us, that in pieces of quartz where the gold could not be seen with a microscope, yet these, when crushed and assayed, have produced most brilliant results. In order to remedy this waste, and to render available that which is now neglected and thrown aside as worthless, an association has been formed under the title of the **CHARTERED AUSTRALIAN LAND, MINING, IMPORTING, AND REFINING COMPANY**; the capital to be 500,000l., in shares of 5l. As this company will be incorporated by Royal Charter, the liability of the shareholders will be limited to the amount of their subscription. The directors have effected an agreement with Mr. CHARLES WATT, the eminent chemist and assayer, who has a patent for refining gold and silver in the most expeditious manner possible, and he reduces the ore by a process in which amalgamation is entirely superseded, the expense of quicksilver being totally abolished. In addition to this, the company have purchased a freehold estate situate in the county of Argyle; this is not only rich in itself, but in the vicinity of an immense quantity of refuse gold ore, being well supplied with water, but 50 miles distant from the coast, and on the high main road to Goulburn and Bredalbane. On one side there is a high range of rocks capped with quartz, and the lower levels, in which the larger produce of gold has always been found, have all the geological features and gneissic formation of a large deposit

# RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

## STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST.

BY WILLIAM HENRY CUELL, ESQ.

### TABULAR STATEMENTS, WITH RETURNS OF METAL, ON DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, FOR THE PAST YEAR. DEVONSHIRE AND CORNISH MINES.

No. of Shares	Amount Paid.	Name of Mine.	Market Price.	Dividend per share.	Total Amount	Metal.	Parish.	Purser or Sec.	Address.	System.	Dividend Payable.	Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Total Amount of Money.	Lease Granted.	Due.
5000	2 15 0	Alfred Consols	13 1/2	3 3 0	16128	Copper	Phillack	H. Noel	Hayle	Cost-book	Two months	3892	—	—	29561 0 0	In 1850 21	1-18 & 1-20
4000	2 15 0	Bedford United	9 1/2	0 19 0	3800	Copper	Tavistock	G. Kleckhoefer	50, Threadneedle-street	ditto	ditto	1871	—	11985 0 0	1841 21	1-15	
100	182 16 0	Botallack	265	25 10 0	2550	Copper and tin	St. Just	S. H. James	St. Just	ditto	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1-24
1624	11 5 0	Ballewidden	10	1 4 0	1948	Tin	St. Just	R. V. Davy	Penzance	ditto	ditto	—	—	—	1841	—	1-33
1000	15 0 0	Carn Brea	90	6 0 0	6000	Copper and tin	Redruth	R. H. Pike	Camborne	ditto	Two months	616	—	39049 0 0	1841	—	1-15
256	20 0 0	Condurrow	105	12 0 0	3072	Copper and tin	Camborne	N. Vivian	Camborne	ditto	ditto	1565	97	15907 0 0	1845	—	1-20
1024	1 0 0	Devon Great Consols	400	45 0 0	46080	Copper	Tavistock	J. Allen	Barge-yard, Bucklersbury	Joint-stock	ditto	20802	—	134173 0 0	1844	—	1-12
2500	7 5 0	Drake Walls	6 1/2	0 5 0	640	Tin and copper	Calstock	P. Stansby	Salvador House	Cost-book	—	—	201	11612 0 0	—	—	
128	50 0 0	East Wheal Rose	255	17 10 0	2240	Lead	Newlyn	E. Michell	Truro	ditto	—	1544	—	21651 0 0	—	—	
1024	12 5 0	Gonamena	11	0 7 6	384	Copper	St. Cleer	Crouch, E. A.	Liskeard	ditto	ditto	304	—	2604 0 0	—	21	
13750	3 0 0	Greas Polgoon	4 1/2	0 10 0	6875	Tin	St. Austell	W. Brown	St. Austell	Two months	—	347	—	18725 0 0	—	—	
119	100 0 0	Great Work	170	20 0 0	3451	Tin	Breage	J. Clark	Helston	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	
160	2 10 0	Levant	135	3 0 0	320	Copper and tin	St. Just	John Rodda	Penzance	Two months	1333	—	7993 0 0	—	—		
512	5 5 0	Mary Ann	30	3 0 0	1024	Lead	Menheniot	P. Clymo, jun.	Liskeard	ditto	Three months	—	997	18459 0 0	1839 21	1-15	
200	22 10 0	North Pool	225	35 0 0	7000	Copper and tin	Pool	H. Borrow	Truro	ditto	Two months	5196	—	23281 0 0	1845 21	1-15	
140	10 0 0	North Roskear	180	6 10 0	910	Copper	Camborne	Com. of Managem.	Camborne	ditto	ditto	3141	—	19824 0 0	—	—	
6000	—	North Bassett	10 1/2	0 5 0	1300	Copper and tin	Illogan	J. Pascoe	50, Threadneedle-street	ditto	ditto	2723	—	16164 0 0	—	—	
6400	1 2 6	Par Consols	17	2 8 0	15360	Copper	St. Blazey	W. Davis	St. Blazey	Four months	5692	—	43817 0 0	—	—		
200	30 0 0	Phoenix	750	50 0 0	1000	Copper and tin	Tavistock	E. J. Cole	New Broad-street	ditto	ditto	65	—	4070 0 0	—	1-15	
1948	3 10 0	Rix Hill	3 1/2	0 4 0	389	Tin	Breage	—	Helston	—	—	75	—	565 0 0	—	—	
1024	3 0 0	St. Aubyn and Grylls	7 1/2	0 17 0	896	Copper and tin	Illogan	Com. of Managem.	Redruth	Two months	2506	—	19150 0 0	1844 21	1-15		
248	37 17 6	South Frances	185	27 0 0	6696	Copper	T. Michell	Redruth	Four months	2521	—	18605 0 0	—	1-16			
256	16 0 0	South Tolgus	195	23 0 0	5885	Copper	Beaferries	50, Threadneedle-street	ditto	—	—	950	—	18354 0 0	—	—	
9000	1 7 6	South Tamar	5 1/2	0 10 0	4500	Silver-lead	T. Kellow	Liskeard	ditto	Four months	2834	—	23965 0 0	—	1-18		
256	2 10 0	South Caradon	140	5 0 0	1280	Copper	St. Cleer	J. Philip	St. Ives	ditto	ditto	506	—	13691 0 0	1846 21	1-15	
94	80 0 0	St. Ives Consols	125	21 0 0	1974	Tin	Gwinnear	R. R. Michell	Marazion	Two months	1938	—	11657 0 0	—	—		
1024	9 12 6	Tremayne	35	3 5 0	3525	Tin and copper	Illogan	P. Stansby	Salvador House	ditto	ditto	206	—	9068 0 0	—	1-15	
6000	7 0 0	Tincroft	12 1/2	0 10 0	3150	Copper and tin	Wendron	R. R. Michell	Marazion	ditto	ditto	10233	—	55462 0 0	—	1-15	
120	130 0 0	Trevikey & Barrier	125	38 15 0	4770	Copper	Gwynnap	E. A. Crouch	Liskeard	ditto	ditto	4048	—	34813 0 0	1840 21	1-16	
512	0 12 6	Trehane*	15	0 5 0	123	Lead	T. H. Tilly	Falmouth	Redruth	ditto	ditto	5286	—	53257 0 0	1849 21	1-15	
1024	1 0 0	Trevikey	125	20 0 0	2000	Tin	R. Pearce	St. Ives	Penzance	ditto	ditto	259	—	12575 0 0	—	—	
100	95 0 0	Trumpet Consols	135	20 0 0	5000	Copper	Levant	R. Pearce	St. Just	Three months	—	132	—	7049 0 0	1845 21	1-18	
400	40 0 0	United Mines	380	12 10 0	5000	Copper	St. Just	J. Boyns	St. Just	Two months	—	200	—	12000 0 0	—	20 & 1-40	
256	20 0 0	West Caradon	220	29 0 0	7424	Copper	W. S. Arthur	St. Just	St. Just	Four months	—	198	—	9653 0 0	—	1-24	
198	107 0 0	Wheat Seton	200	27 0 0	5346	Copper	R. R. Michell	Marazion	St. Erth	ditto	ditto	108	—	16095 0 0	1841 21	1-18	
240	20 10 0	Wheat Reeth	52 1/2	0 10 0	3520	Tin	T. H. Tilly	Trevikey	Devon	ditto	ditto	2048	—	17262 0 0	—	—	
1024	4 0 0	Spearne Consols	10 1/2	2 0 0	2048	Tin	W. Carne	Falmouth	Wendron	Three months	—	191	—	10638 0 0	—	1-24	
80	72 13 0	Wheat Owles	200	12 1 3	967	Tin	J. D. Young	2, New Broad-street	General Mining Co.	Four months	—	656	—	8582 0 0	—	—	
112	79 0 0	Wheat Margaret	117	3 10 0	392	Tin	W. Richards	Redruth	Wendron	ditto	ditto	6081	119	49737 0 0	1850 21	1-15	
1024	5 0 0	West Providence	53 1/2	10 10 0	1072	Tin	J. Tippett	Truro	General Mining Co.	ditto	ditto	—	7	1550 0 0	—	21	
128	120 0 0	Wheat Friendship	125	8 0 0	1024	Copper	Taylor and Son	May and Bidwell	Exeter	ditto	ditto	—	700	7500 0 0	—	21	
430	33 0 0	Wheat Lovel	60	10 0 0	4300	Tin	W. Williams	Scorrier House	Truro	ditto	ditto	618	—	4294 0 0	—	21	
5000	7 0 0	Wheat Golden	4 1/2	0 5 0	1250	Silver-lead	T. Maguire	W. Williams	Scorrier House	Two months	—	925	1124	1849 21	1-10		
5000	5 0 0	Wheat Basset	535	85 0 0	21760	Copper	General Mining Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
256	10 5 0	Wheat Bassett	535	85 0 0	21760	Copper	General Mining Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
256	8 0 0	Wheat Janet	8 1/2	1 0 0	256	Tin and mudi	General Mining Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4280	4 10 0	Wheat Exmouth	8 1/2	0 7 6	1665	Lead	General Mining Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
250	—	Wheat Clifford	150	1 2 0	352	Copper	General Mining Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

### W E L S H .

300	28 0 0	East Darren	87	2 0 0	600	Lead	Cardigan	Taylor and Sons.	Queen-street-place	Cost-book	Two months	—	—	356	5478 0 0	—	21	1-10





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## THE MINING JOURNAL.

## ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.

Capital £150,000, in 75,000 shares of £2 each. To be paid up in full on allotment, without further liability. The Company to be established in France as a "Société en commandite."

CONSEIL DE SURVEILLANCE.

M. P. MONTEAUX, banker, Paris.

M. ED. ALME, banker, Paris.

CHARLES BECK, Esq., London, late Chairman of the Burra Burra Mines, South Australia.

AMBROSE MOORE, Esq., London.

J. B. GRAHAM, Esq., London, late Deputy Chairman of the Burra Burra Mines, South Australia.

RICHARD HALLETT, Jun., Esq., London.

GEORGE K. HUXLEY, Esq., London.

FRED. J. BECK, Esq., Adelaide.

JOHN HALLETT, Esq., J. F., Adelaide.

BANKERS

In London: Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co.—In Paris: N. Monteaux and Fils.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hancock and Sharp, 20, Tokenhouse-yard.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Alfred Dick, Esq.

OFFICES.—IN PARIS: 10, PLACE DE LA BOURSE.

IN LONDON: 4, ADMIRAL'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

The growing importance of South Australia, its vast mineral riches, its agricultural and pastoral capabilities, and the recent discovery of gold fields—all these features combine to render this colony, at the present time, particularly attractive for the investment of capital.

The present company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and acquiring land, and gold and other ores, in South Australia; to be worked, let on royalty, leased, or otherwise disposed of.

The promoters of the company have made arrangements for the purchase of some large and valuable tracts of mineral and other lands, in some of which the existence of auriferous deposits has been satisfactorily proved, while in others veins of copper and silver-lead have been found to exist.

Some specimens of the gold ore with which these lands abound, and which were sent direct from the spot, will be remembered as forming an attractive feature in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

It is important to remark that, of the properties comprised in the present arrangement, some are in the immediate vicinity, and all are within a moderate distance, of the city of Adelaide, the capital of South Australia.

So far back as the month of November, 1850, an examination of the South Para and Onkaparinga properties was commenced under the auspices of Capt. John Phillips, and the result of his observations was so favourable as to induce the proprietors to proceed with the investigation, which has been continued from time to time until the present moment, and it now appears to be incontestably established that there exists, at a moderate depth from the surface, a shelf or basin, which is the true auriferous formation, and, above this, several deposits of detritus have accumulated, which abound in gold.

In the reports which have been received, it is estimated that these deposits may be turned over at a moderate outlay, leaving a profit of upwards of £50,000 on each of the sections of gold land. This result may be obtained as a preliminary to the ultimate object of the company, viz., the development of the true auriferous formation.

Every facility exists for the transport and erection of machinery, the supply of water and fuel is abundant, and, above all, a ready communication exists with the capital.

The contract made by the promoters of this company with the proprietors, embraces a considerable extent of land in different districts, a portion being situated on the South Para River, within 25 miles of Adelaide, and a further portion on the Onkaparinga within 25 miles, and adjoining the newly discovered gold fields of Echunga. The auriferous qualities of the above have been proved.

On the Wiltshire survey, 40 miles from Adelaide, there is a large tract which is let to a company of Germans, the right to the minerals being reserved, and there is a nearly similar extent in the immediate vicinity of Adelaide, which is likewise let with the same reserve.

Power will be taken in the statutes to increase the capital, with the consent of the shareholders.

These various properties have been purchased for 17,000 shares of the present company, and a royalty of 1-10th of gold, and 1-15th for other minerals.

The capital of the present company will be divided into 75,000 shares of £2 each, a portion of which, not less than one-third, will be reserved for allotment in England.

The management of the affairs of the company will be confined to the Gerant, acting under the immediate supervision of the Conseil de Surveillance.

Applications for shares, in the annexed form, to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company; or to Mr. T. Uzelli, 23, Threadneedle-street.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Council of the Adelaide Land and Gold Company.

GENTLEMEN.—Please to allot me shares in the above company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number, and to pay the amount thereof in such manner and at such time as you may require.

Dated this day of , 185 .

Name in full .....  
Profession (or Business) .....  
Address .....  
Reference .....  
.....

A DELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this Company will be RECEIVED after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th inst.

By order of the Board,

ALFRED C. DICK, Secretary.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—At a GENERAL and EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company, held at 20, St. Helen's-place, London, on Wednesday, the 5th January, 1853.

H. HALLETT, Jun., Esq., in the chair, The notice convening the meeting having been read, also the report of the directors, It was resolved unanimously:—

That the report read be received and adopted.

That the directors be, and they are hereby, requested to add to the present business of the company in Australia, that of gold mining and the crushing of quartz for the extraction of gold therefrom or otherwise, and to make available the funds of the company for such purpose.

That it is advisable to apply for a Charter of Incorporation for the company.

That the shares of the Worthing Mining Company be converted into 100,000 of £1 each in lieu of 10,000 of £10 as at present, and to be numbered from 1 to 100,000.

The necessary resolutions for altering the clauses of the Company's Deed of Settlement consequent on the above resolutions were also passed.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1853.

H. PEET, Secretary.

HANCOCK and SHARP, Solicitors to the Company.

THE MONARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.—The attention of the shareholders in the above company is directed to the recent discoveries of gold upon the Australian Agricultural Company's estate, on the Peel River, which takes its rise on the Great Dividing or Liverpool Range. It appears that the Government officers concur in representing the Peel River Estate, of 313,000 acres, to be one vast gold-field, and that it is impossible to estimate its wealth. Specimens of ordinary fragments of quartz, found on the surface by the Commissioner, whilst riding over the property, were tested at Sydney, and yielded 8½ lbs. of gold, or the value of £350, to the ton of quartz. Since the advices from the colony to this effect, the 10,000 shares of the company, with only £35 paid on each, have realised £300, thus giving a marketable value of £3,000,000 to a property which a few weeks since was only about £50,000.

It will be recollected that one of the Monarch Company's estates (comprising about 2500 acres, and held on lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-20th) is situated at the foot of the Great Dividing Range, and bounded on the north for several miles by the River Page, which, like the Peel, has its source in the Great Dividing Range. This land was selected in consequence of information received from a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the colony, that the Great Range abounded in auriferous quartz; gold had been also found in the Hunter River (of which the Page is a tributary), and it was fairly assumed that gold would also be discovered nearer the source of the river. The company also hold a lease upon the same advantageous terms of 550 acres, near Lamb's Valley, on the Allyn and Patterson (also tributaries of the Hunter River). It was on the Allyn, a little to the north of this property, that Mr. Boydell found 13 lbs. weight of gold in one piece. A license to search for and obtain gold is also held upon the same terms, of about 10,000 acres, situated near Lake Bathurst.

It will also be recollected that the company was fortunate in securing the experience and services of Mr. Robert Dixon, who was engaged for 15 years under Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor-General, in surveying, and publishing a map of the colony, and who, in 1846, offered to conduct the then Governor-General to the auriferous formation in three distinct places on the Great Dividing Range, simply upon payment of his expenses. The offer, however, was declined by Sir George Gipps, on the ground that he had "no funds to devote to such a visionary purpose." Arrangements upon a mutual principle were entered into with Mr. Dixon, and a staff of assayists, mechanics, and labourers of tried ability and integrity. The company thoroughly equipped the staff, and engaged to find rations for 12 months for a moiety of the gold to be obtained; Mr. Dixon, with the chief assayist, sailed in the "Carnatic" on the 16th Sept., and was followed on the 9th Oct., in the "Circassia," by the mining staff, under the escort of Lieutenant Sanders. An additional number of hands embarked on board the "Circassia" at their own expense, upon the promise of employment, under the company's auspices, upon their arrival at Sydney. Both vessels have been spoken with—the "Carnatic" on the 16th Oct., in 1° south, the "Circassia" on 2d Nov., in 12° north lat.

Messrs. Ebworth and Co. are the company's agents at Sydney, and the following is an extract from a letter to their agents in London—Messrs. Irving, Ebworth, and Holmes:—

Sydney, July 27, 1852.—We accept with pleasure the agency of the London and Sydney (now the Monarch) Gold Mining Company, and congratulate the promoters on the appointment of our friend, Mr. Robert Dixon, as surveyor, as it would not have been possible to have fixed upon a man more experienced as to the places in which gold is likely to be worked with advantage. We shall no doubt shortly be put in possession of the directors' views. We consider that the capital, judiciously managed, would be sufficient to purchase outright enough land, and to erect buildings and machinery for crushing the quartz and amalgamating the gold. An indifferent selection ought to make £10,000 per annum, but should the Bathurst quartz bear anything like the value given to it by parties who have experimented upon it (and they say, from average samples) the profits of the speculation will be enormous. The board will be put in possession by us of every information on the subject; and you can assure the parties interested that everything shall be managed as economically as possible. We hope that arrangements have not been made for the purchase of any particular land, as in some of the schemes that have been started parties are expecting gold to be found where, up to the present time, not a particle has been seen. From what Mr. Dixon knows of the colony, we do not expect he will have erred, should the selection have been made by him; but, nevertheless, he could better fix upon a good spot by going direct to the diggings, and carrying on operations where the roads are connected with the metropolis.

Arrangements in the colony have, of course, been left entirely at the discretion of Mr. Dixon.

T. A. READWIN, Purser.

GREGORY'S HOTEL, NO. 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.

WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor.

## MUNSTER MINING COMPANY.

Capital £250,000.

This COMPANY is in the COURSE OF FORMATION, and in a few days a very influential direction will be announced, under distinguished patronage. In the meantime, all communications on the subject may be addressed to James Truscott, Esq., Three King-court, Lombard-street.

## ROYAL WEST INDIA MINING COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

ORMUS BIDDULPH, Esq., Charing Cross.

E. S. CAYLEY, Esq., M.P., Whydah House, Yorkshire.

CHAS. PEPPERCOINE, Esq., Thurloe-square, Brompton.

Capt. REGINALD YORKE, R.N., United Service Club, Pall Mall.

A. W. YOUNG, Esq., Hare Hatch Lodge, near Maidenhead.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Charing Cross.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Clarke, Gray, and Woodcock, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

BROKERS—Messrs. Peppercoine and Co., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Fletcher Whitley.

OFFICES—12, BIRCHIN LANE.

This company has been originated for the purpose of working rich copper mines, which are known to exist in the West Indies.

A Charter of Incorporation has been conceded, limiting the liability to the amount of the shares taken; and requiring that the capital of the Corporation be fixed at £100,000, divided into 5000 shares of £20 each, and that £50,000 shall be subscribed for, and £10,000 paid up before the commencement of operations.

Four-fifths of the capital required now to be raised have been already taken by private subscription.

Parties desirous of taking the remaining shares (not less than five) are requested to send in their applications to the Secretary, on or before the 20th inst.

Further particulars, with prospectuses, can be obtained at the brokers, or the temporary offices of the Company, 12, Birch-in-lane.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Royal West India Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN.—I request you to allot me shares in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number which may be allotted to me, to pay the deposit of £10 thereon, and to execute the Deed of Settlement when required to do; and I further agree that, in default of my so doing, you shall be at liberty to declare forfeited all such shares and all deposits which I may have paid thereon.

Dated the day of 185 .

Name in full .....  
Residence .....  
Business or Profession if any .....  
.....

## THE UPPER CANADA MINING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Canadian Parliament, with limited liability.

(LAKES SUPERIOR AND HURON.)

Capital £80,000 sterling, in shares of £1 each.—Deposit 5s. per share.

DIRECTORS IN CANADA.

GEORGE S. TIFFANY, Esq., President, Director of Great Western Railway of Canada.

JAMES B. EWART, Esq., Manager of Bank of British North America, Dundas, James Hamilton, Esq., M.D., Dundas.

ENEAS KENNEDY, Esq., merchant, Hamilton.

JAMES ADAM, Esq., shipping agent, Hamilton.

PRIVATE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.

W. J. BIRCH, Esq., Pudnott Hall, Oxfordshire.

GEORGE HALL, Esq., 9, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

W. MACKENZIE SHAW, Esq., 4, Austinfriars.

BANKERS—The Union Bank of London.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Sutton, Ommannay, and Co., 6, Basinghall-street.

AGENTS—Messrs. Shaw, Cowan, and Co., 4, Austinfriars.

This company, which is incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of Canada, limiting the liability of shareholders to the actual amount of their shares, and in other respects granting most favourable powers, has secured from the Government eight locations of land, of 10 square miles each, five of which locations are on Lake Superior, and three on Lake Huron, comprising about 51,200 acres, upon which the existence of copper and other minerals has been ascertained by various exploring parties, stimulated by the extraordinary discoveries of some of the richest copper mines in the world, on the opposite coast of Lake Superior.

The sum of £16,000 (for which the promoters of the undertaking have agreed to take payment in paid-up shares at par, as a pledge of their confidence in its prospects) has been expended in these surveys and all other preliminary expenses in England and Canada, including the obtaining of the Act, and the purchase of the locations, to complete which a further payment of £7500 to the Government will be required in six months.

In order to raise the necessary capital for completing this purchase, and prosecuting mining operations with vigour, the directors in Canada applied to some influential parties here to assist them in procuring subscriptions for the remaining portion of the stock.

Before accepting this proposal, the parties here decided on sending a gentleman who had their entire confidence, accompanied by an experienced Cornish miner, to the spot, for the purpose of examining the locations, and testing the accuracy of the representations.

This mission has now returned to England, and although the late period of the season prevented such a thorough examination of the different locations as would have been desirable, the reports which are subjoined appear to substantiate the following state of facts:—

1. That at locations Nos. 1 and 2, on Lake Huron, the Wallace Mine presents two promising lodes of about 16 feet width, containing copper ore, which may be presumed to be of at least equal average richness with that of the adjoining Bruce Mine, which is now in full work. The copper ore at this mine contains about 16 per cent. of copper, and sells for about £17 per ton at Swansea.

2. That at the other locations, on Lake Superior, there are numerous copper veins, which, if traced back into the interior, would, in all probability, lead to the discovery of other valuable lodes; while it is by no means impossible that some of those lodes might prove to contain the same formation of rich native copper which is worked with such extraordinary results on the other side of the Lake.

3. That, in addition to the copper, large masses of iron ore of extraordinary purity and fine quality, containing 65½ per cent. of pure metal, exist in two locations, one at the Wallace Mine, on Lake Huron, and the other on Lake Superior.

4. The assay of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey of a surface specimen taken from the Wallace Mine gives 15½ per cent. of pure copper, whilst that of an average specimen taken from the Wallace Mine gives 15½ per cent. of pure copper, whilst that of an average

**NOTICE.**—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION of GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.—I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gossan, quartz, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards.

My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour.

BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London.

**COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY,** Refiner and Purchaser of Cobalt and Nickel Ores, Assayer in General.—Address, Lee Crescent, Birmingham.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS,** MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER.—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

**L OSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,** Manufacturers of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS WATER PIPES. OFFICE, 7, SIELE LANE, LONDON.

**PATENT GALVANIZED IRON-WORKS,** SHADWELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—IRON WIRE, SHEETS, TUBING, and every description of WROUGHT and CAST-IRON WORK GALVANIZED by most experienced hands. Prices forwarded on application.—William Phillips and Co., Proprietors.

N.B. The above process effectually preserves from rust.

**M R. J. HODGSON JONES, CONSULTING ENGINEER,** 1, POET'S CORNER, WESTMINSTER, representing the firm of NEILSON AND CO., GLASGOW, Manufacturers of High-pressure Condensing, or Double Cylinder-Steam-Engines; Marine and Locomotive Engines; Windlass and Cornish Pumping Engines; Steam Boilers; Sugar Mills; Iron Roads and Bridges; Hydraulic Presses and Pumps; Steam Cranes; Mill Gearing and Shafting; all Ironwork and Machinery connected with Railway, Gas, Water, and Ironworks; Heavy Forgings and Castings, and Iron Steamboat Builders.

TO MASTERS, MINERS, FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

**M R. THOMAS WALTERS, ANTHRACITE PIG-IRON MANUFACTURER;** proprietor of ANTHRACITE COAL, for malting and marine steam-engine purposes; and CULMS, for limestone and chalk burning.

SUPERIOR MINING COALS.

Swansea, Dec. 11, 1852.

**M R. LELEAN TRANSACTS,** for principals, BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, including Australian, Californian, North and South American, Imperial Brazilian, Coconas, Cuba, Linacea, &c. Also BUYS and SELLS every description of RAILWAY, BANKING, INSURANCE, GAS, WATER, and STEAM COMPANIES' SHARES, BONDS, and DEBENTURES. M. LELEAN would particularly recommend to the notice of capitalists the AUSTRALIAN GOLD SHARES; and having peculiar sources to obtain certain information of the present state and future prospects of some of the best companies, he is in a position to point out those he considers most promising at the present time. Parties wishing for secure INVESTMENTS, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent., can have the ADVICE of a gentleman upwards of 20 years a writer on and connected with the Money Market. Price lists and information, through the medium of the post, to parties resident in County, 76, King William-street, City.

**T O CAPITALISTS.—Mr. T. W. SOADY, MINING SHARE-BROKER,** of PENZANCE, CORNWALL, is at all times in a position to put CAPITALISTS, in all parts of the kingdom, in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, otherwise in mines of great promise, in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, having a local knowledge of the Cornish mines, and being in communication with the most respectable captains and agents throughout the kingdom. Judicious mining pays from 10 to 20 per cent. References kindly permitted to the most influential parties in the locality. Mines inspected and reported on.—Address, T. W. Soady, mining sharebroker, Penzance.

**M R. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONEER, MINING, AND SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., PENZANCE, CORNWALL.** Mines inspected, and every information furnished.

**M R. CHARLES POWELL, MINING SHARE-BROKER,** No. 35, UNION STREET, STONEHOUSE, DEVON.—Mr. C. POWELL OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the Public for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES on the usual terms of commission.

LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

CORNWALL. DEVEN. 73

Wheal Golden, Perranabuloe. Bodmin Consols, Uny Lelant. Caradon Wood, Lodinghorne. Hawkmoor, Calstock. West Wheal Edward, Calstock. West Langford, Callington. Bell and Lampard, Gwennap. Stoke Climsland Consols, Stoke Climsland. Stoke Climsland Consols West. Gomena, St. Cleer. Hindston Down Consols. EXMOOR. Exmoor Eliza, near South Molton. Molland, near South Molton. December 31, 1852.

**M INING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET,** LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNSLY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN; all orders, either for SALE or PURCHASE, promptly executed. Every information respecting the Gold Mines of Australia and California, and lists of prices, furnished on application.

**M R. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES,** 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

**M R. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE-BROKER,** No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**M R. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE-BROKER,** LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

**C ROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,** PLYMOUTH.

**M R. E. COOKE, MINE SHARE-BROKER,** No. 2, FRANKFORT-STREET, PLYMOUTH.

**M INING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREAD-NEEDLE-STREET, LONDON,** beg to call attention of their friends and the public to the present favourable opportunity for the PURCHASE of both DIVIDEND and SPECULATIVE MINES, many of which are paying from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; and are always in a position to BUY AND SELL, in both BRITISH and FOREIGN; and have SHARES in several MINES now on hand, approaching to a dividend state, particulars of which may be obtained, either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. are in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FO R SALE.—Alfred Consols, Butcherdon, Clive, Chyprase Consols, Castle Dinas, Devon Great Consols, Gomena, Merlin, North Britain Burra Burra, Tincroft, Treleath Consols, Tavy Consols, Wheal Mary Ann, West Caradon, West Providence, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Reeth, South Carn Brea, Wheal Zions, Anglo-Californian, Carson Creek, Britannia, British Australian, Port Phillip, Quartz Rock, and West Maripow. Every information given, either personally or by letter.

**NORTH BRITAIN BURRA BURRA COPPER-MINE.** The certificates in the Company are made to bearer, therefore no stamp, transfer, or registration is necessary, and no Deed has to be signed.

This important MINE, having created considerable excitement and attention among the most experienced and practical mineralogists of the day, who all concur in pronouncing it to be the most important discovery of copper ore in the kingdom, from the large quantities of malachite ore taken 20 ft. from surface, resembling in character the Burra Burra in Australia, and worth £20 per ton; and from the immense size of the lode, being 30 ft. wide, its perfect formation, with an abundance of the finest gossan, together with the important geological features of the strata, must be conclusive of the existence of an abundance of mineral, 40 tons of which have already been taken from a comparatively shallow depth, and now lying on the floors.

T. FULLER and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London, has a FEW SHARES in this valuable MINE FOR SALE, application for which, with full particulars, can be made on application, either personally or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Gallo-y-Mawn, Great Crimlin Consols, Union Tin, &c.

**M ESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN MINING and OTHER PROPERTY,** 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector, and Machinist, HAYMARKET, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO. are at all times in a position to BUY AND SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick.

**E D. J. DENT** has REMOVED from 82 to 61, Strand (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and so has an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

**A SHFORD CONSOLS COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE,** SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, NORTH WALES. CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 6000 shares of £1 each.

OFFICES, 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The sett extends for about 4½ miles in length, and nearly 1½ miles in breadth. There are all necessary buildings and erections on the mine, with seven valuable lodges, fully laid open, and a good parcel of ore ready for the market.—Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where plans and prospectuses may be had.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, Secretary.

**SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS COPPER MINE,** HAYLE, CORNWALL. CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 5000 shares of £1 each.

OFFICES, 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

This sett is of ample extent, being 600 fms. from east to west, and 400 fms. from north to south; and the lease is for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th. The rich and well-known lode of the Alfred Consols has been discovered in this sett.—Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where plans and prospectuses may be obtained.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, Secretary.

**SOUTH CORK COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that on and after THURSDAY NEXT, the 13th inst., the CERTIFICATE FOR SHARES in this Company will be READY to be EXCHANGED for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

33, Great Winchester-street, Jan. 7, 1853.

WM. BATTYE, Secy.

**G R E A T W H E A L V O R U N I T E D M I N E S,** CORNWALL (TIN AND COPPER).

Conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."—In 200,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each.

These mines being worked on the above principle, subscribers will not be required to sign any deed, and their liability will be absolutely limited to the number of shares subscribed for.

COMMITTEE.

CHARLES JAMES ANTHONY, Esq. HENRY RANKING, Esq.

Capt. CREASE, R.N. H. W. SCHNEIDER, Esq.

JOHN OLIVER HANSON, jun., Esq. CHARLES TRUEMAN, Esq.

E. V. NEALE, Esq. AUGUSTUS A. VANSITTART, Esq.

BANKERS.

London: Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co.; Messrs. Sir W. P. Call, Bart., Marten, and Co., Helston; The Union Bank.

MANAGERS.—Messrs. Henry and Edward Crease.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Jenkinson, Sweeting, & Jenkinson, London; Messrs. Grylls & Hill, Helston.

BROKERS.—Mr. Thomas Moxon, 3, Austinfriars, London.

OFFICES, 17, GRACECHURCH-STREET.

**G R E A T W H E A L V O R U N I T E D M I N E S.**—At a MEETING of

Merchants, Tradesmen, and Mine Agents of Helston and the neighbourhood, held at the Angel Inn, Helston, on Tuesday, the 28th December, 1852,

NICHOLAS HARVEY, Esq., in the chair,

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

This meeting desire to record its confidence in the Great Wheal Vor United Mines, and pledges itself to afford the undertaking its cordial and unanimous support.

NICHOLAS HARVEY, Chairman.

It was also resolved,—that the best thanks of the meeting are due to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

**G R E A T W H E A L V O R U N I T E D M I N E S.**—Notice is hereby given, that the Committee will proceed to ALLOT THE SHARES of this Company on the 10th inst. It is requested that all applications be sent in on or for that day.—Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street.

90

**E A S T W H E A L V O R T I N A N D C O P P E R M I N E,** NEAR HELSTON, CORNWALL.

TO BE WORKED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

Dues, 1-16th; Lease, 21 years.—In 10,000 shares, of 21s. each.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.

JOHN EBENEZER DUNT, Esq., Cockspur-street.

GEORGE BURGE, Esq., Shaftesbury-terrace, Pimlico.

JOHN SEYMOUR CARLIN, Esq., Gracechurch-street.

BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Foster Brothers and Co., 27, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

PURSER.—D. G. Goatley, Esq.

OFFICES, 75, CORNHILL, LONDON.

This mine is situated in the richest tin district of Cornwall, and joins the celebrated tin mines Great Wheal Vor and Great Work, in the junction of the granite and kyllas formation, where the greatest mineral deposits are invariably found. The deepest part of the mine is only 55 fathoms; whilst the adjoining mine (Great Wheal Vor) raised the greatest part of its ore below that depth, and it was rich at 300 fathoms from surface, and has given a clear profit of upwards of £600,000. This mine is to be re-worked by a new company with a capital of £200,000, in shares at 21s. each; whilst it is proposed to sell 6000 of the above 10,000 shares at 21s. each, which is considered sufficient to supply the requisite machinery, and to bring the mine into a most profitable and dividend-paying state.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. Foster Brothers and Co., Tokenhouse-yard; Mr. R. Tripp, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; Mr. H. Luscombe, Plymstock; Messrs. Hone, Barton, and Co., Dublin; Mr. T. Dewhurst, Bradford, Yorkshire; or to the offices of the mine, 75, Cornhill, where plans and prospectuses may be obtained.

91

**P R I G N A N T C O N S O L S S I L V E R - L E A D M I N I N G C O M P A N Y,** CARDIGANSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

Divided into 12,000 parts or shares of £1 each.—Subject to no further call or liability.

COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM SPOONER, Esq., Oxford and Cambridge Club

RICHARD GORDON, Esq., Bradwell House, Great Yarmouth

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq., H.E.L.C.S., 11, Ladbroke Villas, Notting Hill

FREDERICK LEITH, Esq., Walmer-court, Deal

ROBERT BLACHFORD, Esq., Albion Lodge, Leighton, Essex

THOMAS P. THOMAS, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street

BANKERS.—London and Commercial.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.—Mr. Matthew Francis.

AGENT ON THE MINE.—Capt. Henry Tyack.

AUDITOR.—Mr. George Batters and Mr. John Wrench.

SOLICITOR.—Thomas Birch, Esq., 12, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn.

Promises to be had of the secretary, Henry Watson, Esq., at the

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, 3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.

The PRIGNANT ESTATE is situated over the great lode that is now yielding such an immense fortune at Frongoch. The Ordnance map, on which Sir Henry De la Beche has traced the Cardiganshire lode, shows this large vein branching into two parts and running through the grant. The East Frongoch Mine Company are sinking a shaft on the Crown property to the westward, and have erected a water-wheel for the purpose of cutting the lode at a depth of 30 fms., showing that they have strong faith in the bearing qualities of the vein there. To the eastward, the South Wales Mining Company are working upon the same lode, and some thousands of pounds worth of ore has been sold at one of their mines called Bodecol, upon it. There cannot be the slightest doubt but that a very little outlay in open cross-cutting this grant will lay open the lode, and when it is understood that Frongoch Mine alone pays £18

## THE MINING JOURNAL.

## ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.

Capital £150,000, in 75,000 shares of £2 each.  
To be paid up in full on allotment, without further liability.  
The Company to be established in France as a "Société en commandite."

CONSEIL DE SURVEILLANCE.

M. P. MONTEAUX, banker, Paris.  
M. ED. AIME, banker, Paris.  
CHARLES BECK, Esq., London, late Chairman of the Burra Burra Mines, South Australia.  
AMBROSE MOORE, Esq., London.  
J. B. GRAHAM, Esq., London, late Deputy Chairman of the Burra Burra Mines, South Australia.  
RICHARD HALLETT, Jun., Esq., London.  
GEORGE K. HUXLEY, Esq., London.  
FRED. J. BECK, Esq., Adelaide.  
JOHN HALLETT, Esq., J.R., Adelaide.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co.—In Paris: N. Monteaux and Fils.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hancock and Sharp, 20, Tokenhouse-yard.  
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Alfred Dick, Esq.

OFFICES—In PARIS: 10, PLACE DE LA BOURSE.

IN LONDON: 4, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

The growing importance of South Australia, its vast mineral riches, its agricultural and pastoral capabilities, and the recent discovery of gold fields—all these features combine to render this colony, at the present time, particularly attractive for the investment of capital.

The present company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and acquiring land, and gold and other ores in South Australia; to be worked, let on royalty, leased, or otherwise disposed of.

The promoters of the company have made arrangements for the purchase of some large and valuable tracts of mineral and other lands, in some of which the existence of auriferous deposits has been satisfactorily proved, while in others veins of copper and silver-lead have been found to exist.

Some specimens of the gold ores with which these lands abound, and which were sent direct from the spot, will be remembered as forming an attractive feature in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

It is important to remark that, of the properties comprised in the present arrangement, some are in the immediate vicinity, and all are within a moderate distance, of the city of Adelaide, the capital of South Australia.

So far back as the month of November, 1850, an examination of the South Para and Onkaparinga properties was commenced under the auspices of Capt. John Phillips, and the result of his observations was so favourable as to induce the proprietors to proceed with the investigation, which has been continued from time to time until the present moment, and it now appears to be uncontestedly established that there exists, at a moderate depth from the surface, a shelf or basin, which is the true auriferous formation, and, above this, several deposits of detritus have accumulated, which abound in gold.

In the reports which has been received, it is estimated that these deposits may be turned over at a moderate outlay, leaving a profit of upwards of £50,000 on each of the sections of gold land. This result may be obtained as a preliminary to the ultimate object of the company, viz., the development of the true auriferous formation.

Every facility exists for the transport and erection of machinery, the supply of water and fuel is abundant, and, above all, a ready communication exists with the capital.

The contract made by the promoters of this company with the proprietors, embraces a considerable extent of land in different districts, a portion being situated on the South Para River, within 25 miles of Adelaide, and a further portion on the Onkaparinga within 20 miles, and adjoining the newly discovered gold fields of Echunga. The auriferous qualities of the above have been proved.

On the Wiltshire survey, 40 miles from Adelaide, there is a large tract which is let to a company of Germans, the right to the minerals being reserved, and there is a nearly similar extent in the immediate vicinity of Adelaide, which is likewise let with the same reserve.

Power will be taken in the statutes to increase the capital, with the consent of the shareholders.

These various properties have been purchased for 17,000 shares of the present company, and a royalty of 1-10th of gold, and 1-15th for other minerals.

The capital of the present company will be divided into 75,000 shares of £2 each, of which, not less than one-third, will be reserved for allotment in England.

The management of the affairs of the company will be confined to the Gerant, acting under the immediate supervision of the Conseil de Surveillance.

Applications for shares, in the annexed form, to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company; or to Mr. T. Uzzelli, 23, Threadneedle-street.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Council of the Adelaide Land and Gold Company.

GENTLEMEN.—Please to allot me shares in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number, and to pay the amount thereof in such manner and at such time as you may require.

Dated this day of , 185 .

Name in full .....  
Profession (or Business) .....  
Address .....  
Reference .....

ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this Company will be RECEIVED after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th inst.

By order of the Board,

ALFRED C. DICK, Secretary.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—At a GENERAL and EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company, held at 20, St. Helen's-place, London, on Wednesday, the 5th January, 1853.

R. HALLETT, Jun., Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, also the report of the directors, it was resolved unanimously—

That the report read be received and adopted.

That the directors be, and they are hereby, requested to add to the present business of the company in Australia, that of gold mining and the crushing of quartz for the extraction of gold therefrom or otherwise, and to make available the funds of the company for such purpose.

That it is advisable to apply for a Charter of Incorporation for the company.

That the shares of the Worthing Mining Company be converted into 100,000 of £1 each in lieu of 10,000, of £10 as at present, and to be numbered from 1 to 100,000.

The necessary resolutions for altering the clauses of the Company's Deed of Settlement consequent on the above resolutions were also passed.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1853.

By order of the Board,

H. PEET, Secretary.

HANCOCK and SHARP, Solicitors to the Company.

THE MONARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.—The attention of the shareholders in the above company is directed to the recent discoveries of gold upon the Australian Agricultural Company's estate, on the Peel River, which takes its rise on the Great Dividing or Liverpool Range. It appears that the Government officers concur in representing the Peel River Estate, of 313,000 acres, to be one vast gold-field, and that it is impossible to estimate its wealth. Specimens of ordinary fragments of quartz, found on the surface by the Commissioner, whilst riding over the property, were tested at Sydney, and yielded 8½ lbs. of gold, or the value of £350, to the ton of quartz. Since the advances from the colony to this effect, the 10,000 shares of the company, with only £35 paid on each, have realised £300, thus giving a marketable value of £3,000,000 to a property which a few years since was only about £50,000.

It will be recollected that one of the Monarch Company's estates (comprising about 250 acres, and held on lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-20th) is situated at the foot of the Great Dividing Range, and bounded on the north for several miles by the River Page, which, like the Peel, has its source in the Great Dividing Range. This land was selected in consequence of information received from a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the colony, that the Great Range abounded in auriferous quartz; gold had been found in the Hunter River (of which the Page is a tributary), and it was fairly assumed that gold would also be discovered nearer the source of the river. The company also hold a lease upon the same advantageous terms of 550 acres, near Lamb's Valley, on the Allyn and Patterson (also tributaries of the Hunter River). It was on the Allyn, a little to the north of this property, that Mr. Boydell found 13 lbs. weight of gold in one piece. A license to search for and obtain gold is also held upon the same terms, of about 10,000 acres, situated near Lake Bathurst.

It will also be recollected that the company was fortunate in securing the experience and services of Mr. Robert Dixon, who was engaged for 15 years under Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor-General, in surveying, and publishing a map of the colony, and who, in 1846, offered to conduct the then Governor-General to the auriferous formation in three distinct places on the Great Dividing Range, simply upon payment of his expenses. The offer, however, was declined by Sir George Gipps, on the ground that he had "no funds to devote to such a visionary purpose." Arrangements upon a mutual principle were entered into with Mr. Dixon, and a staff of assayists, mechanics, and labourers of tried ability and integrity. The company thoroughly equipped the staff, and engaged to find rations for 12 months for a moiety of the gold to be obtained; Mr. Dixon, with the chief assayist, sailed in the *Carnatic* on the 16th Sept., and was followed on the 9th Oct., in the *Circassia*, by the mining staff, under the escort of Lieutenant Sanders. An additional number of hands embarked on board the *Circassia* at their own expense, upon the promise of employment, under the company's auspices, upon their arrival at Sydney. Both vessels have been spoken with—the *Carnatic* on the 16th Oct., in 1° south, the *Circassia* on 2d Nov., in 12° north lat.

Messrs. Ebsworth and Co. are the company's agents at Sydney, and the following is an extract from a letter to their agents in London—Messrs. Irving, Ebsworth, and Holmes:

Sydney, July 27, 1852.—We accept with pleasure the agency of the London and Sydney (now the Monarch) Gold Mining Company, and congratulate the promoters on the appointment of our friend, Mr. Robert Dixon, as surveyor, as it would not have been possible to have fixed upon a man more experienced as to the places in which gold is likely to be worked with advantage. We shall no doubt shortly be put in possession of the directors' views. We consider that the capital, judiciously managed, would be sufficient to purchase outright enough land, and to erect buildings and machinery for crushing the quartz and amalgamating the gold. An indifferent selection ought to make £10,000 per annum, but should the Bathurst quartz bear anything like the value given to it by parties who have experimented upon it (and they say, from average samples) the profits of the speculation will be enormous. The board will be put in possession by us of every information on the subject; and you can assure the parties interested that everything shall be managed as economically as possible. We hope that arrangements have not been made for the purchase of any particular land, as in some of the schemes that have been started parties are expecting gold to be found where, up to the present time, not a particle has been seen. From what Mr. Dixon knows of the colony, we do not expect he will have erred, should the selection have been made by him; but, nevertheless, he could better fix upon a good spot by going direct to the diggings, and carrying on operations where the roads are connected with the metropolis.

Arrangements in the colony have, of course, been left entirely at the discretion of Mr. Dixon.

T. A. READWIN, Purser.

2, Winchester-buildings, City, December 23.

GREGORY'S HOTEL, No. 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—

Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.

WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor.

## MUNSTER MINING COMPANY.

Capital £250,000.  
This COMPANY is in the COURSE of FORMATION, and in a few days a very influential direction will be announced, under distinguished patronage. In the meantime, all communications on the subject may be addressed to James Truscott, Esq., Three King-court, Lombard-street.

## ROYAL WEST INDIA MINING COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

ORMUS BIDDULPH, Esq., Charing Cross.  
E. S. CAYLEY, Esq., M.P., Whydah House, Yorkshire.  
CHAS. PEPPERCORNE, Esq., Thurlow-square, Brompton.  
Capt. REGINALD YORKE, R.N., United Service Club, Pall Mall.  
A. W. YOUNG, Esq., Hare Hatch Lodge, near Maidenhurst.  
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Charing Cross.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Clarke, Gray, and Woodcock, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
BROKERS—Messrs. Peppercombe and Co., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.  
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Fletcher Whitley.  
OFFICES—12, BIRCHIN LANE.

This company has been originated for the purpose of working rich copper mines, which are known to exist in the West Indies.

A Charter of Incorporation has been conceded, limiting the liability to the amount of the shares taken; and requiring that the capital of the Corporation be fixed at £100,000, divided into 5000 shares of £20 each, and that £50,000 shall be subscribed for, and £10,000 paid up before the commencement of operations.

Four-fifths of the capital required now to be raised have been already taken by private subscription.

Parties desirous of taking the remaining shares (not less than five) are requested to send their applications to the Secretary, on or before the 20th inst.

Further particulars, with prospectuses, can be obtained at the brokers, or the temporary offices of the Company, 12, Bircham-lane.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Royal West India Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN.—I request you to allot me shares in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number which may be allotted to me, to pay the deposit of £10 thereon, and to execute the Deed of Settlement when required so to do; and I further agree that, in default of my doing, you shall be at liberty to declare forfeited all such shares and all deposits which I may have paid thereon.

Dated the day of 185 .

Name in full .....  
Residence .....  
Business or Profession if any .....  
Reference .....

## THE UPPER CANADA MINING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Canadian Parliament, with limited liability.

(LAKE SUPERIOR AND HURON.)

Capital £20,000 sterling, in shares of £1 each.—Deposit 5s. per share.

DIRECTORS IN CANADA.

GEORGE S. TIFFANY, Esq., President, Director of Great Western Railway of Canada.  
JAMES B. EWART, Esq., Manager of Bank of British North America, Dundas.  
JAMES HAMILTON, Esq., M.D., Dundas.  
ENEAS KENNEDY, Esq., merchant, Hamilton.  
JAMES ADAM, Esq., shipping agent, Hamilton.

PRESENT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.

W. J. BIRCH, Esq., Pudlicote Hall, Oxfordshire.  
GEORGE HALL, Esq., 9, Union-court, Old Broad-street.  
W. MACKENZIE SHAW, Esq., 4, Austinfriars.

BANKERS—The Union Bank of London.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Sutton, Unmannay, and Co., 6, Basinghall-street.

AGENTS—Messrs. Shaw, Cowan, and Co., 4, Austinfriars.

This company, which is incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of Canada, limiting the liability of shareholders to the actual amount of their shares, and in other respects granting most favourable powers, has secured from the Government eight locations of land, of 10 square miles each, five of which locations are on Lake Superior, and three on Lake Huron, comprising about 51,200 acres, upon which the existence of copper and other minerals has been ascertained by various exploring parties, stimulated by the extraordinary discoveries of some of the richest copper mines in the world, on the opposite coast of Lake Superior.

The sum of £16,000 (for which the promoters of the undertaking have agreed to take payment in paid-up shares at par, as a pledge of their confidence in its prospects) has been expended in these surveys and all other preliminary expenses in England and Canada, including the obtaining of the Act, and the part purchase of the locations, to complete which a further payment of £7500 to the Government will be required in six months.

In order to raise the necessary capital for completing this purchase, and prosecuting mining operations with vigour, the directors in Canada applied to some influential parties here to assist them in procuring subscriptions for the remaining portion of the stock.

Before accepting this proposal, the parties here decided on sending a gentleman who had their entire confidence, accompanied by an experienced Cornish miner, to the spot, for the purpose of examining the locations, and testing the accuracy of the representations.

This mission has now returned to England, and although the late period of the season prevented such a thorough examination of the different locations as would have been desirable, the reports which are subjoined appear to substantiate the following state of facts:—

1. That at locations Nos. 1 and 2, on Lake Huron, the Wallace Mine presents two promising lodes of about 16 feet in width, containing copper ore, which may be presumed to be of at least equal average richness with that of the adjoining Bruce Mine, which is now in full work. The copper ore at this mine contains about 16 per cent. of copper, and sells for about £17 per ton at Swans.

2. That at the other locations, on Lake Superior, there are numerous copper veins, which, if traced back into the interior, would, in all probability, lead to the discovery of other valuable lodes; while it is, by no means impossible that some of those lodes might prove to contain the same formation of rich native copper which is worked with such extraordinary results on the other side of the Lake.

3. That, in addition to the copper, large masses of iron ore of extraordinary purity and fine quality, containing 65% per cent. of pure metal, exist in two locations, one at the Wallace Mine, on Lake Huron, and the other on Lake Superior.

4. The assay of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey of a surface specimen taken from the Wallace Mine gives 15% per cent. of pure copper, whilst that of an average specimen, by Professor Hadley, of Geneva College, New York, taken from a depth of 30 ft., gives 31% per cent.

The parties to whom the annexed report is addressed consider it sufficiently favourable to induce them to subscribe for 40,000 shares, being more than one-half of the stock for disposal in this country, and the remainder is offered for subscription to the public.

It is proposed to call, in the first instance, for a deposit of 5s. per share, which will be sufficient to complete the purchase of the 51,200 acres of land comprised in the locations, to commence mining operations in the Wallace Mine, on a prudent and cautious scale, and to send out proper parties to explore thoroughly the remaining locations during the ensuing summer.

The company being incorporated by Act of the Canadian Legislature, the English Joint-Stock Companies' Act does not apply, and no deed is required to be signed.

The scrip will be payable to bearer.

Applications to be made to Messrs. Shaw, Cowan, and Co., 4, Austinfriars, in the annexed form.—January 6, 1853.

## REPORT OF GEORGE HALL, Esq.

Gentlemen.—By your desire, I have visited the mines and property of this company, situated on Lakes Superior and Huron, in Canada, and, as far as the season of the year would permit, I trust I have carried out the instructions which you gave me. I was accompanied in my voyage and examination by Mr. Henry Vivian, for 22 years a mining captain in Cornwall, of whose respectability and experience I entertain the highest opinion, and who agreed with me in this report.

I will shortly furnish you with a full and detailed report of everything connected with these mines, but, for the present, it will probably suffice to give you the results of my investigation; and I beg, therefore, to report—

**NOTICE**—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION of GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.—I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gossan, quartz, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards.

My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour.

BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London.

**COBALT AND NICKEL**—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS**, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—  
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c.  
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

**LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE**, MANUFACTURERS OF BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS WATER PIPES. OFFICE, 7, SIDE LANE, LONDON.

**PATENT GALVANIZED IRON-WORKS**, SHADWELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—IRON WIRE, SHEETS, TUBING, and every description of WROUGHT and CAST-IRON WORK GALVANIZED by most experienced hands. Prices forwarded on application.—William Phillips and Co., Proprietors.

N.B. The above process effectually preserves from rust.

**M. R. J. HODGSON JONES, CONSULTING ENGINEER**, 1, POET'S CORNER, WESTMINSTER, representing the firm of NEILSON AND CO., GLASGOW, Manufacturers of High-pressure, Condensing, or Double Cylinder Steam-Engines; Marine and Locomotive Engines; Winding and Cornish Pumping Engines; Steam Boilers; Sugar Mills; Iron Roofs and Bridges; Hydraulic Presses and Pumps; Steam Cranes; Mill Gearing and Shafting; all Ironwork and Machinery connected with Railway, Gas, Water, and Ironworks; Heavy Forgings and Castings, and Iron Steamboat Builders.

**TO MALSTERS, MINERS, FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.**  
**M. R. THOMAS WALTERS, ANTHRACITE PIG-IRON MANUFACTURER**; proprietor of ANTHRACITE COAL, for malting and marine steam-engine purposes; and CULMS, for limestone and chalk burning.

SUPERIOR MINING COALS.

Swansea, Dec. 11, 1852.

**M. R. LELEAN TRANSACTS**, for principals, BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, including Australian, Californian, North and South American, Imperial Brazilian, Cacaua, Cuiba, Linara, &c. Also BUYS and SELLS every description of RAILWAY, BANKING, INSURANCE, GAS, WATER, and STEAM COMPANIES' SHARES, BONDS, and DEBENTURES. Mr. LELEAN would particularly recommend to the notice of capitalists the AUSTRALIAN GOLD SHARES; and having peculiar sources to obtain certain information of the present state and future prospects of some of the best companies, he is in a position to point out those he considers most promising at the present time. Parties wishing for secure INVESTMENTS, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent., can have the ADVICE of a gentleman upwards of 20 years a writer on and connected with the Money Market. Price lists and information, through the medium of the post, to parties resident in the country.—76, King William-street, City.

**TO CAPITALISTS**.—Mr. T. W. SOADY, MINING SHARE-BROKER, of PENZANCE, CORNWALL, is at all times in a position to put CAPITALISTS, in all parts of the kingdom, in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, otherwise in mines of great promise, in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, having a local knowledge of the Cornish mines, and being in communication with the most respectable captains and agents throughout the kingdom. Judicious mining pays from 10 to 20 per cent. References kindly permitted to the most influential parties in the locality. Mines inspected and reported on.—Address, T. W. Soady, mining sharebroker, Penzance.

**M. R. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONEER, MINING, AND SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., PENZANCE, CORNWALL.** Mines inspected, and every information furnished.

**M. R. CHARLES POWELL, MINING SHARE-BROKER**, No. 33, UNION STREET, STONEHOUSE, DEVON.—Mr. C. POWELL OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the Public for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES on the usual terms of commission.

LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

CORNWALL.	DEVON.
Wheal Golden, Perranporth.	Yeoland Consols.
Balnoon Consols, Uny Lelant.	South Tam.
Caradon Wood, Linkinhorne.	West Carpenter.
Hawkmoor, Calstock.	Borington Consols, Plympton.
West Wheal Edward, Calstock.	Wheal Sidney, Plympton.
Wheal Langford, Callington.	Devon and Courtenay, Tavistock.
Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap.	North Tamar, Tavistock.
Stoke Climsland Consols, Stoke Climsland.	Gawton United, Tavistock.
Stoke Climsland Consols West.	Tavy Consols, Tavistock.
Gonamena, St. Cleer.	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock.
Hington Down Consols.	Wheal Russell, Tavistock.
SOMERSET.	New East Crowndale, Tavistock.
Exmoor Eliza, near South Molton.	Devon Kapunda, S. Sydenham, Tavistock.
Molland, near South Molton.	Wheal Sarah, Sourton.

December 31, 1852.

**MINING OFFICES**, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNSLY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN; all orders, either for SALE or PURCHASE, promptly executed. Every information respecting the Gold Mines of Australia and California, and lists of prices, furnished on application.

**M. R. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES**, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

**M. R. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE-BROKER**, No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**M. R. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE-BROKER**, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

**CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS**, PLYMOUTH.

**M. R. E. COOKE, MINE SHARE-BROKER**, No. 2, FRANKFORT-STREET, PLYMOUTH.

**MINING INVESTMENT**.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREAD-NEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention of their friends and the public to the present favourable opportunity for the PURCHASE of both DIVIDEND and SPECULATIVE MINES, many of which are paying from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; and are always in a position to BUY and SELL, in both BRITISH and FOREIGN; and have SHARES in several MINES now on hand, approaching to a dividend state, particulars of which may be obtained, either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE.—Alfred Consols, Butterdon, Clive, Chyphase Consols, Castle Dinas, Devon Great Consols, Gonamena, Merlin, North Britain Burra Burra, Tinerco, Treleigh Consols, Tavy Consols, Wheal Mary Ann, West Caradon, West Providence, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Reeth, South Carn Brea, Wheal Zion, Anglo-Californian, Carson Creek, Britannia, British Australian, Port Phillip, Quartz Rock, and West Mariposa. Every information given, either personally or by letter.

**NORTH BRITAIN BURRA BURRA COPPER MINE**.—The certificates in the Company are made to bearer, therefore no stamp, transfer, or registration is necessary, and no Deed has to be signed.

This important MINE, having created considerable excitement and attention among the most experienced and practical mineralogists of the day, who all concur in pronouncing it to be the most important discovery of copper ore in the kingdom, from the large quantities of malachite ore taken 20 ft. from surface, resembling in character the Burra Burra in Australia, and worth £20 per ton; and from the immense size of the lode, being 30 ft. wide, its perfect formation, with an abundance of the finest gossan, together with the important geological features of the strata, must be conclusive of the existence of an abundance of mineral, 40 tons of which have already been taken from a comparatively shallow depth, and now lying on the floors.

T. FULLER and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London, has a FEW SHARES in this valuable MINE FOR SALE, application for which, with full particulars, can be made either personally or by letter.

**MINING RECORD OFFICE**, 26 AUSTINFIARIAS, LONDON.—Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and entirely free from share dealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wall Rose, West Callington, Busparo, Gallo-y-Maen, Great Crinnis Consols, Union Tin, &c.

**MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS**, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector, and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick.

**E. J. DENT** has REMOVED from 82 to 61, Strand (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and so seeks an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

**ASHFORD CONSOLS COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE**, SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, NORTH WALES. CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

OFFICES, 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The sett extends for about 4½ miles in length, and nearly 1½ miles in breadth. There are all necessary buildings and erections on the mine, with seven valuable lodes, fully laid open, and a good parcel of ore ready for the market.—Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where plans and prospectuses may be had.

By order of the Board, GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, Secretary.

**SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS COPPER MINE**, HAYLE, CORNWALL. CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

OFFICES, 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

This mine is of ample extent, being 600 fms. from east to west, and 400 fms. from north to south; and the lease is for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th. The rich and well-known lode of the Alfred Consols has been discovered in this sett.—Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where plans and prospectuses may be obtained.

By order of the Board, GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, Secretary.

**SOUTH CORK COPPER MINING COMPANY**.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after THURSDAY NEXT, the 13th inst., the CERTIFICATE FOR SHARES in this Company will be READY to be EXCHANGED for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS.

By order of the Board of Directors, 32, Great Winchester-street, Jan. 7, 1853.

WM. BATTYE, Secy.

Conducted on the "Cost-Book Principle."—In 200,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each.

These mines being worked on the above principle, subscribers will not be required to sign any deed, and their liability will be absolutely limited to the number of shares subscribed for.

CHARLES JAMES ANTHONY, Esq. HENRY RANKING, Esq.

Capt. CREASE, R.N. H. W. SCHNEIDER, Esq.

JOHN OLIVER HANSON, jun., Esq. CHARLES TRUEMAN, Esq.

E. V. NEALE, Esq. AUGUSTUS A. VANSITTART, Esq.

BANKERS.

London: Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co.; Messrs. Sir W. P. Call, Bart., Marten, and Co.—Helston: The Union Bank.

MANAGERS.—Messrs. Henry and Edward Crease.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Jenkinson, Sweeting, & Jenkinson, London; Messrs. Grylls & Hill, Helston.

BROKER.—Mr. Thomas Moxon, 3, Austinfriars, London.

OFFICES, 17, GRACECHURCH-STREET.

**GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES**, CORNWALL (TIN AND COPPER).

Conducted on the "Cost-Book Principle."—In 200,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each.

These mines being worked on the above principle, subscribers will not be required to sign any deed, and their liability will be absolutely limited to the number of shares subscribed for.

COMMITTEE.

CHARLES JAMES ANTHONY, Esq. HENRY RANKING, Esq.

Capt. CREASE, R.N. H. W. SCHNEIDER, Esq.

JOHN OLIVER HANSON, jun., Esq. CHARLES TRUEMAN, Esq.

E. V. NEALE, Esq. AUGUSTUS A. VANSITTART, Esq.

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BROKER.—Mr. Thomas Moxon, 3, Austinfriars, London.

OFFICES, 17, GRACECHURCH-STREET.

**GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES**.—At a MEETING of

Merchants, Tradesmen, and Mine Agents of Helston and the neighbourhood, held at the Angel Inn, Helston, on Tuesday, the 28th December, 1852.

NICHOLAS HARVEY, Esq., in the chair.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

This meeting desires to record its confidence in the Great Wheal Vor United Mines, and pledges itself to afford the undertaking its cordial and unanimous support.

NICHOLAS HARVEY, Chairman.

It was also resolved, That the best thanks of the meeting are due to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

**GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES**.—Notice is hereby given, that the Committee will proceed to ALLOT THE SHARES of this Company on the 10th inst. It is requested that all applications be sent in on or before that day.—Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street.

90

**EAST WHEAL VOR TIN AND COPPER MINE**, NEAR HELSTON, CORNWALL.

TO BE WORKED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

DUES, 1-18th: Lease, 21 years.—In 10,000 shares, of 21s. each.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.

JOHN EBENEZER DUNST, Esq., Cocks-pur-street.

GEORGE BURGE, Esq., Shaftesbury-terrace, Pinllico.

JOHN SEYMOUR CARLIN, Esq., Gracechurch-street.

BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London.

PURSER.—D. G. Goatey, Esq.

OFFICES, 75, CORNHILL, LONDON.

This mine is situated in the richest tin district of Cornwall, and joins the celebrated tin mines Great Wheal Vor and Great Wheal Work, in the junction of the granite and kyllas formation, where the greatest mineral deposits are invariably found. The deepest part of the mine is only 55 fathoms; whilst the adjoining mine (Great Wheal Vor) raised the greatest part of its ore below that depth, and it was rich at 300 fathoms from surface, and has given a clear profit of upwards of £600,000. This mine is to be re-worked by a new company with a capital of £300,000, in shares at 21s. each, which is considered sufficient to supply the requisite machinery, and to bring the mine into a most profitable and dividend-paying state.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. Foster Brothers and Co., Tokenhouse-yard: Mr. R. Tripp, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; Mr. H. Luscombe, Plymouth; Messrs. Hone, Barton, and Co., Dublin; Mr. T. Dewhurst, Bradford, Yorkshire; or to the offices of the mine, 75, Cornhill, where plans and prospectuses may be obtained.

91

**PRIGNANT CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY**, CARDIGANSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

Divided into 12,000 parts or shares of £1 each.—Subject to no further call or liability.

COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM SPOONER, Esq., Oxford and Cambridge Club.

ROBERT GORDON, Esq., Bradwell House, Great Yarmouth.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., 1

## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Mines.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120 Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	5120 Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£16s	513	13s 6d	2s 0d	20 Nov., 1852
1248 Allt-y-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	2	6	7 6	0 0	Jan. 1851
3000 Anglesea Coal Company	4	4½	5	10 0	0 2	Nov., 1852
1824 Ballewidden (tin), St. Just	11½	10	14 0	0 5	Jan., 1853	
6000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2½	9½	4	3 0	0 4	Dec., 1852
5600 Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	3½	0 2	0 2	Nov., 1851	
64 Boseswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	100	750	0 0	—	May, 1849
100 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	182½	265	470	10 0	8 0	Nov., 1852
1000 Bryntal, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	3½	10½	0 5	0 5	0 0	June, 1851
5000 Callington (lead, copper), Callington	£7 7s.	2½	1 8	0 0	0 4	Sept. 1847
1000 Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	90	212	0 0	2 0	Nov., 1851
128 Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	18	—	—	—	—
236 Comfordrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	100	105	25	0 6	0 0
2510 Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15½	2	2½	3 0	0 0	Dec., 1852
128 Cwmystwyth (lead), Cardiganshire	60	190	210	15	0 0	5 0 0
1024 Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	400	295	0 0	10 0	0 0
672 Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	6	55	0 0	—	1850
180 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257½	56	835	14 0	—	1847
2560 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	7½	6½	0	0 5	—	Jan. 1852
300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	80	87	4	0 0	2 0 0
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool Illogan	24½	165	233	0 0	—	1843
94 East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	65	840	0 0	—	—
128 East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	30	255	2245	0 0	10 0	0 0
300 Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron.	6	9	—	1 4	0	0 12 0
494 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	—	—	—	Aug. 1852
3715 General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1%	3	—	0 17 5	0 1 8	Dec., 1852
2000 Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20	22	0 0	0 7 6	Dec., 1852
1024 Gomenau (copper), St. Cleer	12½	10	10½	0 7 6	Jan. 1851	
56 Great Consols (copper), Gwennap.	1000	200	353	6 8	0 2 0	June, 1852
56 Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1½	4½	9 2	0 0	0 4 0	Oct., 1852
13750 Great Polgoon (tin), St. Austell	3	5	40	0 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1851
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	170	149	0 0	7 10 0	Nov., 1851
1024 Herodion (lead), near Liskeard	8½	5	5	0 7 6	0 2 6	Feb. 1844
1000 Holmbock (lead, copper), Callington	24	21	25	0 0	—	—
2000 Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	3 5	0	5 0	Sept., 1852
76 Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	279½	—	224	0 0	—	—
786 Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9½	4½	4½	0 15 0	0 10 0	Dec., 1852
1000 Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	13½	2 0	0 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1851
160 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	135	1036	0 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1852
100 Lisburn (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	800	745	0 0	45 0 0	Dec., 1852
5000 Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10	1	0 6	0 4 6	July, 1852
5000 Merdlyn (lead), Flint	2½	4	1 2	0 0	0 4 0	Oct., 1852
100 Milwr (lead), Flint	150	175	10 0	0 0	10 0 0	Oct., 1851
30000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	14½	7 14 0	0 3 6	June, 1852	
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	225	263	0 0	7 10 0	Dec., 1852
140 North Roskar (copper), Camborne	10	180	237	10 0	2 10 0	Sept., 1852
6000 North Wheal Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan	—	10½	1 6	0	5 0 0	Nov., 1852
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1½	17	22	1 0	0 16 0	Oct., 1852
1160 Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	40	1 15 0	0 10 0	June, 1851	
300 Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	30	730	240	0 0	10 0 0	Dec., 1852
1000 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13	4 5	0	1 0 0	Dec., 1852
460 Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	22½	18 14 6	0 10 0	Nov., 1851	
1948 Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	3½	0 4 0	0 4 0	—	Oct., 1852
5040 Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury	6½	1	0 10 8	—	—	July, 1852
256 South Cadron (copper), St. Cleer	2½	140	265	0 0	2 10 0	Nov., 1852
9000 South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferry	1½	5½	9 10 0	5 0 0	Oct., 1852	
256 South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	195	56	0 0	5 0 0	Dec., 1852
248 South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37½	185	211 15 0	6 0 0	Jan., 1853	
1024 Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1½	10½	7 11 0	0 10 0	Dec., 1852	
1024 St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	7½	0 17 6	0 7 6	—	April, 1852
94 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	875	0 0	4 0 0	Aug., 1852
1000 Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	16	8½	11 10 0	—	—	—
9600 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	4½	2 21 0	0 6 17	—	Sept., 1852
6000 Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	12½	6 8 0	0 10 6	Aug., 1852	
512 Trebene (silver-lead), Menheniot	2½	15	14 12 6	0 5 0	Jan., 1852	
5000 Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2½	1 3 0	0 5 0	Oct., 1847	
96 Trevean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	150	4650	15 0	—	—
129 Trethelstan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	15	402 10 0	—	—	April, 1851
130 Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	125	293 0 0	5 0 0	—	Nov., 1852
100 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	135	25 0 0	5 0 0	—	Dec., 1852
400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	380	13 15 0	8 15 0	—	Nov., 1852
1024 Wellington (copper, tin), Perranzabuloe	7½	8	2 2 6	0 5 0	—	March, 1852
256 West Cadron (copper), Liskeard	20	205	198 5 0	6 0 0	—	Dec., 1852
1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	52	15 10 0	2 10 0	—	Dec., 1852
256 Wheat Bassett (copper), Illogan	10½	535	350 0 0	15 0 0	—	Dec., 1852
256 Wheat Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	20	5 0 0	—	—	—
250 Wheat Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	150	229 0 0	20 0 0	—	Sept., 1852
4250 Wheat Exmouth and Adams United	4½	8½	1 8 2	1 8 2	—	Dec., 1852
100 Wheat Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	10	0 7 6	0 2 6	—	Dec., 1852
128 Wheat Friendship (copper), Devon	120	125	5 0 0	5 0 0	—	—
5600 Wheat Golden (sil-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	4½	2339 10 0	8 0 0	—	Feb. 1852
256 Wheat Jane (silver-lead), Kea	8	8½	1 5 0	0 5 0	—	Sept., 1852
438 Wheat Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	60	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	Oct., 1852
112 Wheat Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117	17 10 0	2 10 0	—	Oct., 1852
512 Wheat Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot	5½	26	196 0	2 10 0	—	May, 1852
90 Wheat Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	125	23 5 0	1 0 0	—	Sept., 1852
248 Wheat Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	50	72 13 0	12 1 3	—	Nov., 1852
198 Wheat Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	200	40 10 0	3 0 0	—	Sept., 1852
520 Wheat Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8½	60	227 10 0	4 0 0	—	Dec., 1852
1024 Wheat Tremaigne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9½	35	26 10 0	2 0 0	—	May, 1851
5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	42½	9 5 0	6 0 0	—	Dec., 1852
			18 13 0	1 5 0	—	Aug., 1852

#### FOREIGN MINES

5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	4½	—	3	10	0	0	10	0	Dec. 1852.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	—	1½	—	0	1	0	—	0	1	Oct. 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	4	4 4½	34	17	6	—	—	—	Dec. 1844.
2464	Burras Burra (copper), South Australia	5	127	—	120	0	0	5	0	0	Sept. 1, 1858.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	42½	42 1½	53	12	0	2	0	0	July, 1852.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chile	14	7½	7½	3	18	0	0	5	0	Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	15½	15½	7	10	0	0	5	0	June, 1852.
9000	Linares (lead), Potosi, Ancho, Spain	3	8½	10½ 11	0	3	0	0	3	0	Sept. 1852.
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	12	—	4	0	0	1	0	0	Nov. 1852.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	4½	—	4	0	0	0	5	0	July, 1852.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	8½	6½	33	4	0	—	—	—	July, 1846.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	29½	30½	19	17	6	2	0	0	Nov. 1852.
48174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	AT.	28½	9½ 8½	1	12	6	0	7	6	Feb. 1850.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.				SALES.				PAID, LAST PRICE, PRESENT.			
	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.					Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	
6000 Ashford Consols (all-lead, cop.)	1	1	1					256	East Bassett (copper), Redruth	18	
4000 Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.)	1	1	1					1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	3½
4000 Augusta Con. (cop.), Bridestowe	1½	2	2					1100	East Froncog (lead)	1½	5
4000 Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant		11	12					4000	East Gunnis Lake June, (cop.)	1½	2½
5600 Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop ... 11s. 6d. 1s.		11	12					1024	East Lalamanning (tin)	1	4½
508 Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	8½	5	5					512	East Seton & W. Maunde, Redruth	10½	5
800 Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	10	10					6000	East Tamar (all-lead), Beerfeir	1½	1½
6000 Bodmin Cons. (lead), Gwernanshire	1½	1½	1½					256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	33
855 Bodminion Con. (lead), Wadebridge	10	7	7					2048	East Wheal George, Walkhampt.	1½	4
6144 Bodmin West (lead), Wadebridge	1	1	1					512	East Wheal Leisure, Perran	15	8
126 Bodmin W., Mary (cop.), Bodmin	11½	3	3					1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, cop.)	3½	6½
120 Borthwall and Nanpean (tin) ... 20	18	18	18					564	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	10
496 Boringdon Consols, Plympton	2	3½	3½					536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	5
240 Boscan (tin), St. Just	20½	22½	22½					1280	Egfair Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Croes	6½	3
2400 Boscar (tin), St. Just	1	3½	3½					32	Four Dargue (lead) Cumberland	12	35
5200 Bottles Hill (copper), Plympton	2	1	1					2000	Galley-y-Maen, Merioneth.	2	2
4000 Brae Goch slate Quarries	1	½	½					5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1½	1½
4000 Bronfydd (lead), Wales	½	½	½					5000	Geifron (copper) Wales		10
2390 Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardigansh.	3½	2	2					2500	George Consols (tin), St. Ives	5½	5
— Budnick Consols (tin), Perran ...	6½	5	5					243	Grambler & St. Asbury (copper)	91½	20
1599 Basparvo (tin, cop.), Gwinear ...	1	1	1					600	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	18½	25
2059 Bwlch (all-lead), Cardigansh.	4	3	3					6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1½	1½
1200 Caer-Gwyn, Cardigansh.	1	3	3					4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	3½	3½
1024 Caerphilly & Carmarfon, S. Wales	3	4	4					1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	22½	44
7000 Calco (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	1	1½	1½					5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2½	2
4099 Calstock Consols (copper)	4½	1½	1½					1024	Great Wheal Leisure	2½	½
2000 Carbona (tin, copper), Crownan	5½	5	5					1026	Gustavus Mines, Camborne, St. Mawd. 11d.	2	
2048 Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	12½	12	12					512	Halamanning and Croft Gothic 73	115	
2000 Carthew (cop., lead), Wadebridge	6½	4	4					512	Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9½	3
1558 Car-van-hall (copper), Gwennap	5½	6½	6½					6000	Hington Down Cons. (copper)	2½	5
2000 Ceft Brynwyd (lead), Cardigansh.	33	89	92½					20000	Kennmare and West of Ireland	1	1½
9000 Charlestow United, Cornwall	3	3	3					873	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	16	
1280 Chyprase (tin, cop.), St. Endor	5½	9	9 10					3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	3½	6½
1024 Cilgaf & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	4	5½	5½					1686	Lamherooke Wheal Maria (cop.)	15	1½
2000 Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	10	10	10					252	Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	4
900 Court Grange, Cardigansh.	10	9	9					256	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	5	
6000 Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhidian	8½	7	7					12000	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crownan	2½	2½
258 Crane and Bejawsa, Camborne	25½	17½	17½					256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	64	14
512 Creig Brava (copper), Cornwall	13½	20	20					13000	Llynnaleas (lead), Cardigansh.	1½	3½
1000 Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	20	20					5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	1½	1½
1000 Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	1½	1½	1½					6000	Mark Valley (copper), Caradon	10	1½
10000 Cwm Daren (lead), Cardigansh.	½	½	½					1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2½	6
6000 Cwm Dyddle Rock & Green Lake	3	5½	5					5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	2½	7½
4000 Ditto	1	2½	2½					4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4½	3½
10000 Cwm Efn (lead), Cardigansh.	8	2	2					1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5	3
3000 Cyffammon Fawr, Lanegrynn	½	1	1					2000	Mollard (cop.), South Mouton	4½	2½
10000 Dairhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	1½	4	4					1024	Mount Thack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1½
10000 Darren (all-lead) Cardigansh.	4½	3½	3½					320	Nansegolau (tin), Camborne	14½	12
12000 Devron (all-lead), Durhamb.	12	4	4					3000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3	7
1007 Devon & Courtney (copper) ... 4	3½	1	1					1024	North Abram (copper), Crownan	1	9
1024 Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	7½	4	4					1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	½	9
1600 Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	3	2	2					6000	North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1	1½
6000 Devon Kaspunda (cop., & all-lead)	3½	1	1					2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	2½
4000 Dofriwynn (cop.), Merioneth	2	1	1					2500	North Frances (cop.), Camborne	1	1½
128 Drift Moor (tin), Sancroft	4	4	4					2000	North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	1½	2
4000 Duke of Cornwall (tin), Lydford	1	1	1					2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	2½	1½
3000 Dyngwyn (lead), Wales	11½	12	12					1200	N. W. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	7½	8
10000 East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	3	½	½					1024	North W. Robert, Walkhampt.	5	6
13000 East Ballewslidden, Sancroft	2½	14	14					2000	N. W. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1½	
								2000	Ockenden (cop., sil-lead), Devon	1½	
								2048	Okei Tor (lead), Calstock	1½	
								256	Old Wheel, Basset, Illoes	½	

**COAL MARKET, LONDON.**

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 83; sold, 48.  
WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 42; sold, 30.  
FRIDAY.—Ships at market, 10; sold 18.

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January 8, 1854.